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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RAID ON SECRETARY COX.

The Letters of Resignation and Acceptance.

The Secretary's Correspondence with the Republican Congressional Committee—His Complete Vindication.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1870.

Below will be found the correspondence which passed between Secretary Cox and the President, in relation to the resignation of the former. Various statements of the causes which led to the step on the part of the Secretary, and also of the reasons which he assigned in the resignation, have been authorized at the White House. The letters themselves now set at rest all controversy in regard to their real contents and character. The following may be relied upon as a correct statement of some of the causes which forced the presentation of the issues set before the President by the Secretary:

Throughout the summer, Gen. Cox had been aware of vigorous efforts on the part of politicians, and many whose schemes he would not forward in his department, to induce the President to remove him. Previous to leaving in September for a short vacation, there were unmistakable signs that the President was yielding to the concerted attack upon Gen. Cox. Shortly after the latter left the city, an order to which he had called the attention of the clerks in his department, regulating the absences for voting, was peremptorily revoked by the President, at the instance of Chandler and Cameron, without any consultation whatever with the Secretary, or any subsequent communication with him on the subject, further than the bare order of revocation. The order thus set aside was not a new one, and has been already referred to in these dispatches; but its history should be briefly given here. A year ago the Secretary, in his efforts to render his department efficient, was greatly embarrassed by the long absence of the clerks. Most of them were allowed one month, and subsequently ten days, and more frequently two weeks, in addition, to go home and vote. The Secretary then gave notice that, in future, clerks must arrange their vacations so as to include the time of election, or reserve enough from the month allowed to enable them to vote, or, at their option, to take the full extra time allowed for election and have it deducted from their pay.

This year, at the proper time, it was formally brought to the attention of the clerks. The Pennsylvania politicians and others, immediately carried the matter before the President, and he with no other word to the Secretary, flatly snubbed him by revoking his order. Meantime, the bosses and their subordinate party managers, openly made in the department, showed that they were confident of a complete victory upon the questions at issue between themselves and the Secretary, and in their defiant conduct, both in private and in public, was such that no Cabinet officer having any self-respect could longer delay placing the issue in full report squarely before the acceptance of his resignation squarely before the President.

There had also been an attempt, from the same source, to change the political policy so far, at least, as to dictate the appointments of agents, instead of allowing the selections to be made by benevolent and religious organizations. Finally, however, the attempt was abandoned, and directed correspondence to be opened with various missionary societies, asking them to recommend proper persons for agents. The Secretary, in carrying out the President's directions, had fully committed himself and the department to make such appointments as these societies should agree upon. As the recommendations arrived, appointments were accordingly made out and signed. Immediately after Senator Chandler appeared on the scene, one of these commissions was suspended and another revoked, which was suggested by Chandler commissioned, the latter assigning, as a cover for the transaction, the false reason that the latter was unknown to the man for an agent. The society to which the Secretary had committed himself, at once wrote to know why the pledge was not kept; and the Secretary again, through party, political influence, found himself in a very embarrassing position.

Knowledge of the situation here reached him at Staten Island, where he was spending his vacation, and he finally concluded to place the questions involved before the President in such a way as to ascertain whether it was the wish of the Executive that he should enter the contest or to abandon the field to the influences which had been at work so long and so persistently and secretly against him.

Accordingly, on October third, the Secretary wrote a letter given below, and sent it by hand to the President at Washington. The evidence was marked "personal," and was withheld from the mass of business mail, and to insure its meeting the President's eye first. Upon the latter itself there is a memorandum to indicate that it was considered of a private nature by the Secretary, and the following above passed between the President and the Secretary to indicate that either considered the letter other than the open official correspondence attending a resignation.

The President, on receiving the letter, written immediately upon the receipt of the resignation, namely, on October 5, made an indorsement in his own hand. Instead of being forwarded to the Secretary himself at Staten Island, it was sent with the routine business of the Interior Department, addressed in usual business form. "To the Secretary of the Interior," and the remark upon the envelope to indicate that it was for the Secretary's personal attention, was not even opened with the business mail, and passed through several hands, as ordinary business does, before it was opened by the Secretary.

Lest it might be supposed from the statements hitherto made that the letter of the Secretary, in other communications or verbally, had assigned personal reasons for resigning, the statement can be relied upon that the Secretary has never, either orally or in writing, laid any personal or political matters before the President as reasons why he should withdraw from the Cabinet.

The Resignation.

[Copy.]

STATEN ISLAND, October 3, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR:—Congress having adjourned in the summer, I was credibly informed that a somewhat sudden and extensive change in the force of the Interior Department would be made before their reassembling in the winter to change in the policy we have pursued in the Interior Department in the appointments of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage has been especially distasteful to many influencial gentlemen in both houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purpose with responsibility, I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other consideration than the fullness I desired.

There seemed to be no need of haste then, and before I was ready to reply the subject had become one of such general interest and agitation in the several departments that I thought it wise to look a little more closely into the history of such assessments before acting.

Your committee request a full list of the names of employees of the Government in this department, the date of appointment, with the amount of salary, and name of county, &c., from which appointed, and whether for the purpose of making a small assessment upon them for State and Congressional campaign purposes.

After a careful consideration of the matter, in the strongest possible sense of the right movement in behalf of the Republican organization which I have at heart, and personal interest, I am constrained to decline complying with your request, because I am convinced that it would not be right to do so, and therefore not for the advantage of the Republican party, which can only be truly successful to be the champion of the right.

The objection which lead me to this conclusion may be summed up in two, namely:

1. That such assessments are directly antagonistic to the civil service reform, which I believe to be so imperative a necessity that the Executive should, as one of the primary of true reforms, cannot longer delay to make it a part of their platform; and

2. Because the specific assessment you now propose to make on behalf of the State Central committee is an innovation in a bad direction.

On the latter point, permit me to say that after a somewhat careful examination of the subject, I cannot learn that anything similar to an assessment has ever been made upon the clerks and employees of the department since the days prior to the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and then only the committee of the clerks themselves waiting upon their fellows in person, and making personal solicitations for a Presidential contest.

This year, for the first time, the clerks have received a circular from the Congressional Executive Committee that each is assessed 15 per cent. on their income, and indicating the expectation of a response in an authorization to that effect. From whatever date this similar assessments have been received—in one instance 2½ per cent., in another the usual tax of 2½ per cent., besides expecting these gentlemen to travel to their several States at their own expense for the purpose of voting. I have not heard of district and county assessments, but I am informed and believe they should not follow if the others are recognized.

The plea that public service is a profitable employment is a false one in the main, and it is very true that the Government pays for more than the salaries by law. No man should be paid more than he earns, and such service ought to be done cheerfully for the good that he may have the honest consciousness of having rendered a good return for value received, and feel under no obligation to any one therefore. If it is only when we get incompetent men to conform to the wishes of those in the Government pays them, that you find men willing to be taxed as a condition of holding their places.

My own relations to the subordinates of this department in particular, fully justify disavowing to correct such of the evils as I could reach, and, by a system of competitive examinations to test the fitness of applicants for place or promotion. I have assured them that favors would end with light going to the boards of examiners, and that from that time their own character and efficiency would determine their continuance in office or promotion.

Under these circumstances the circular of the Congressional Committee levying one per cent. of their salaries was so generally misunderstood by those receiving the circular, though I am confident I have done no injustice, that such a purpose) that failures to pay would endanger their places, was the most demoralizing thing which could be thrown into the department. The question was not whether any political party had been sincerely taken, and I would not remain in the department a day if my purposes could be reasonably impugned.

The gentlemen of the departments have, as a rule, borne their burdens of voluntary taxes in proportion to their salaries than other men are usually willing to do for party purposes, and now would respond to the full extent of their ability to extortations addressed simply to their voluntary zeal, but the best officers and the best Republicans are those who are the system of dispensation, to which the system of levied assessments.

As a mark of my own confidence in your purposes and sense of the necessary reform, I inclose a check for fifty dollars as my personal contribution to your fund, and should be most happy if my duties and my strength would permit me to take my accustomed place in the canvass of the State this fall.

Your platform needs but the addition I have spoken of above. Very truly your friend,

J. D. COX.

Hon. R. D. HARRISON, Chairman Republican Executive Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS has just done something Chicago can't do—received a cargo of coffee direct from Rio Janeiro.

MICHIGAN FORESTS.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY EXCURSION.

Opening of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway.

Excursion by Pittsburgh Business Men—The Immense Lumber Trade of the Northwest—A New and Important Field for Pittsburgh Enterprise—Description of the Country—Scenes and Incidents, &c., &c.

The opening of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway is an event of great importance to the business men of Pittsburgh, bringing as it does, the great forests of the Michigan Peninsula and the lumber manufacturing establishments of Grand Rapids and other northern towns, into direct communication with our city. The road is ultimately to run from Fort Wayne to the Straits of Mackinaw. Already the road is in successful operation sixty-two miles north of Grand Rapids, and from Fort Wayne two hundred and two miles. Some fifty or sixty of the prominent business men of this city, appreciating the importance of this rapidly developing section of country, during the present week accepted the kind invitation extended by the railway company, and made an excursion trip over the road. All were surprised at the increasing prosperity, and vast lumber resources of the northern part of Michigan.

THE EXCURSION.

The excursion train, which consisted of an engine, a passenger coach and the two splendid silver palace cars Crestline and Ivanhoe, left the Union Depot at 3.15 P. M., Tuesday, with the following Pittsburghers on board:

Thomas Bakewell, of the firm of Lippincott & Bakewell.

Alex. Ballentine, of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

R. F. Bauman, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.

George E. Blair, of J. Painter & Sons.

A. Bradley, Stove Manufacturer.

D. W. C. Bidwell, of Bidwell & Co.

W. F. Chess, of Chess, Smyth & Co.

A. C. Carpenter, Freight Agent of Pennsylvania Railroad.

J. B. Clow, of Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co.

C. A. Chalfant, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.

George Dilworth, of McKnight, Dilworth & Co.

J. R. B. Dalzell, of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.

James Duncan, of Ripley & Co.

J. N. Donnell, of J. C. Patterson & Co.

J. W. Dalzell.

W. H. Ewing, of Alex. McClure & Co.

A. H. Ewer, of Lindsay, Sterret & Ewer, and of Byers, McMichael & Co.

Thos. Farley, Agent at New Brighton.

A. French, of French & Co.

George G. Findlay, of J. H. Nevin & Co.

W. P. Fetterman, of Singer, Nimick & Co.

B. L. Fahnestock, of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

W. G. Frazier, of Frazier Bros.

D. R. Galway.

H. Henderson, of Henderson & Bro.

D. D. Hunt, of Moorhead & Co.

C. H. Herron, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.

J. B. Herron, of Herron & Co.

J. Hood, of Hood, Bayne & Hood.

A. U. Howard, of Wolfe, Howard & Co.

Jenkin Jones, of Campbell, Jones & Co.

J. Lavely, of Anderson & Woods.

H. A. Lee, of Lee, Mellor & Lee & Son.

J. R. Mellon, of Mellon Bros.

W. J. Moorhead, of Moorhead & Co.

C. C. Murdock, of Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.

J. Musgrave, Freight Agent, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W. R. Miller, of Chalmer, Hogen & Co.

J. McBride, President of Allegheny City Select Council.

E. V. McCandless, of S. McKee & Co.

G. G. McMurtry, of J. Woods & Co.

C. P. Mellon, of Mellon Bros.

H. W. Oliver, Jr., of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.

W. L. Pettit, of Harbaugh & Owens.

H. Phipps, of Phipps, Lindsay & Co.

F. Rahm, of Coleman, Rahm & Co.

H. Reap, Jr.

James Ritchey, Jr., of C. C. Boyle & Co.

H. M. Richey, of Dilworth, Richey & Co.

R. C. Schmertz, Wholesale Shoe Dealer.

William Shoemaker, of Shoemaker & Co.

Thos. Walker, of Pittsburgh Bolt Company.

Christian Wickersham, of Moorhead-Adams & Co.

T. P. Houston, *Gazette*; J. N. Neeb, *Freiheits Freund*; Thos. Williams, *Evening Chronicle*; Ian Irving, *Post*; S. B. McClean, *Chronicle*; O. T. Bennet, COMMERCIAL.

The party were accompanied from Pittsburgh to Fort Wayne by Thomas Atkinson, Freight Agent of the G. R. & I. R. R. Co., and Mr. B. H. Rudie, Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The train was in charge of conductor J. H. Scott, Samuel King, engineer.

OVER THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The trip down the Ohio to Rochester, and thence by the Fort Wayne Railroad, was in every especially agreeable one at this season of the year. The golden sunlight, as it shone upon the forest trees in their autumn dress, presented a scenery that was the subject of praise by all the excursionists The party arrived in Allliance at 6:20 P. M., and were furnished with an excellent supper at the Sourbeck House, and a short time was allowed for a walk about the stopping time. The evening, from Alliance to Crestline, was passed very pleasantly in social conversation and parlor amusements, all expressing themselves as highly pleased with the manner in which the excursion had commenced. At Crestline the commodious berths of the sleeping cars were taken possession of and the party passed the night. Arrived at 6 o'clock, when the gong of the Fort Wayne Depot Hotel announced breakfast.

At seven o'clock the train left Fort Wayne and was joined by the party from the new road with the following additional excursionists: From Fort Wayne—C. Gorham, Superintendent; Jacob Bell, Jr., Assistant Superintendent; E. P. Vining, General Agent; J. M. Boon, Master Mechanic; J. L. Williams, Receiver; O. A. Simons, Road Master; J. Bell, Jr., Assistant Road Master, following business men of the city: A. C. Hussells, of Williams & Huestis; Henry Baker, of Murray & Baker; W. H. Jones; J. M. Will; H. Will, Williams and Bro.; H. Meyer, of Meyer Bros., and W. A. Wright, of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*. From Sturgis—J. G. Walt, Richard Reed. From Chicago—R. C. Meldrum, General Freight Agent, and Thomas Atkinson, General Passenger Agent. The strangers soon became well acquainted, and engaged in an interesting conversation with the Pittsburg delegation.

THE TRIP TO GRAND RAPIDS.

The train left the track of the Fort Wayne Road about a mile from the city and crossed the St. Mary's river over a well-built wooden bridge and proceeded northwardly through a rolling prairie country. The land appeared to be in some sections swampy, but many fine farms were to be seen along the line of the railway, and generally exhibited signs of thrift and prosperity. The manner in which the and the easy manner in which the train glided over the track at a high rate of speed surprised all passengers. Among the pleasant stations of which we caught glimpses were Hunterstown fifteen miles north of Fort Wayne, and Swan and Gibson.

At Kendallville, twenty miles north of Fort Wayne the train stopped, and the passengers alighted for a few minutes. This place is a business center of Noble county and is pleasantly situated at the junction of the new road with the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore, which will draw heavily on such officers for political purposes. It is a part of this general system that it has become established that all appointments or a subordinate officer of a court to release him, new buildings are going up in every direction and evidences of prosperity are to be seen on every side.

Rome City, one of the principal towns of Noble county, Indiana is the next on the line. It is a system of laks which form a great water power, and render the scenery in the vicinity magnificent. The village is located on a fine elevated plateau, with a gravelly soil, and there are already beate syrings, which are said to possess great medicinal virtues. The town will doubtless soon become an important manufacturing point as well as a favorite summer resort.

La Grange, forty-six miles from Fort Wayne, is a pleasant and prosperous village. Lima, the next town, six miles further north, is situated in a considerable of the Honeygun prairies. At Sturgis, fifty-six miles north from Fort Wayne, we crossed the track of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Passing Sturgis, which is a prosperous town, we cross the state line, and the track near Nottawa runs along the shore of Grand Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, and a magnificent view of forest scenery is obtained.

Kalamazoo, the county seat of Kalamazoo county, ninety-three miles from Fort Wayne, is a thriving city of 10,000 inhabitants, situated in the midst of a rolling prairie country, which for miles as far as the eye can reach is clothed with beautiful residences, denoting the success and thrift of the farmer. The town is an important shipping point, and the center of a large amount of trade. There are many elegant stores and fine private residences.

The building materials chiefly used are the cream colored, or so-called "Milwaukee" brick. It has gas works and Holly water works, and its principal streets are covered with Nicolson pavement. It is the county seat of Kalamazoo county, and the State Lunatic Asylum is located here. It is now an important railroad center, no less than five roads meeting at this point—Michigan Central, Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Kalamazoo and the White Pigeon; the Kalamazoo and South Haven; the Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Withbe; besides these, running from Fort Huron, Michigan, to Chicago, Illinois, crosses the Grand Rapids and Indiana, a few miles south of this place.

Leaving town, the railroad runs along the Kalamazoo river for several miles. From Plainsville a branch road runs to Allegan, a prosperous town. The lumber, which this far has been principally beech and maple, now becomes sprinkled with the dark green foliage of majestic pines.

The fruit crops in the vicinity of Kalamazoo and for that matter all through the northern part of Indiana and through Michigan, is excellent this year, and the peach and apple orchards look remarkably thrifty. The people expect through the medium of the new railroad to ship large quantities of fruit to Pittsburgh.

After passing several stations, among them Martin and Wayland, the excursionists reached Grand Rapids shortly before one o'clock, and were immediately furnished with an excellent dinner at Sweet's Hotel. As soon as dinner was over "all aboard" was heard again, and the excursion party, with an addition of a large number of business men of the city, took the train again. The names of several of the Grand Rapids people who accompanied us were: Hons. G. H. White, C. H. Taylor, J. L. Shaw, Superintendent of the G. R. & I. Railroad, Alds. Leitelt, Ives, Little, Spring, Doran, Dr. Smith, Mr. Sexton of the *Times*, and M. H. Clark, of the *Democrat*, and many others.

IN THE FORESTS.

Leaving Grand Rapids a ride of fifteen or twenty minutes along the Grand river brought us into the outskirts of the vast belt of timber that covers the northern portion of the State. The pine gradually begins to take the place of the maple. A few miles north of Grand Rapids the train sweeps past Birch's Mills, a little settlement of about twenty houses, where several saw mills are in operation, and then the woods become more dense. Here and there a clearing of a few acres with a frame house is seen, but aside from this the traveler sees nothing but woods in every direction.

Twenty miles from Grand Rapids the train halts for a moment at Cedar Springs, where a fine station house has just been completed. Five or six large saw mills and a number of shingle mills are in full operation here, and support about five hundred inhabitants. Pierson, a small station with about fifteen houses and two saw mills, was the next point passed, and is a place that has been built up during the past season. Howard City and Rust stations do not differ materially from those previously described. They are towns that have been built up hastily, and the inhabitants appear to be nearly all mill men. The gang saws are seen in operation in every direction. At Howard City the Muskegon river is crossed, which is a stream that is invaluable to the lumber trade. From the upper portion of the river large booms of logs are floated down to the mills below. The lumbermen's names of the year immense "drives," as they are called, are brought down.

EXTENSIVE LUMBER TRADE.

Sometimes the drives are filled for ten miles with floating logs. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty millions of feet of lumber are annually brought down the river in this manner. The timber has been heretofore principally taken to the mouth of the river and across Lake Michigan to Chicago, but with the advantage of railroad connections directly with the forests, an opportunity of getting its share in exchange for iron and steel.

Passing along the right bank of the Muskegon River a fine view is obtained of the city of Big Rapids. This city is growing with marvelous rapidity, and now has a population of probably six thousand.

The railroad improvement Company, believing that the interests of the railroad would be advanced by the speedy opening and creation of manufacturing establishments, early in the summer of this year sent the Rev. Dr. Tustin, of St. Mark's (Episcopal) church in Grand Rapids, to Norway, for the purpose of inducing emigration to their lands. His success in this line has been great. Sixty males have already arrived, to be employed on the railroad during the winter, and the entire families of these men will follow them in the spring, and a large colony will probably be established eventually, as several hundred are pledged to come. In addition to the large provisions for their transportation and comfort have been made by the railroad company, who assist those requiring assistance, to be repaid by labor.

Five miles above Big Rapids we reached Paris, which is as far as trains are running at present. The excursionists were given an hour, and the excursionists inspected the town. At the present time this place has five or six hundred inhabitants. Last April there were only a few houses here.

The excursion party returning, arrived in Grand Rapid at three o'clock, and were hospitably entertained at Sweet's Hotel.

THE RETURN.

It will be seen at a glance at the above that the railroad will be of immense benefit to Pittsburgh. It will afford an opportunity for obtaining excellent lumber, and will bring a large amount of trade from the rapidly growing State of Michigan.

The grant of land which secured the construction of this road were taken in 1857, and strong efforts from that time to the present were made to build the road, but it has encountered the most determined opposition from the old stockholders began to almost despair of its ever being completed. At length in 1868 the Continental Improvement Company came to the front, and work was commenced in 1868, with General G. W. Cass, President. It commenced operations on the first of May, 1869, and in sixty days had constructed, completed and equipped the road from Ada to Cascade railway. Work was resumed upon the railroad north of Fort Wayne, and early in June, 1870, the road was completed and running to Sturgis, fifty-six miles north of Fort Wayne; at about the same time a further section was opened to the city of Paris.

By an agreement between Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, assumed by the consent of all parties by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that company controls fifty-one per cent. of the stock of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and its management is under the control of J. N. McCullough, Esq., as General Manager, who is also General Manager of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, (Pennsylvania Railroad lessee.)

The officers are J. N. McCullough, Esq., General Manager; Charles Ellis, of Fort Wayne, General Superintendent; William P. Shinn, Pittsburgh, General Freight Agent; F. R. Myers, Chicago, General Passenger Agent. These are all parties well known to the men of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. They are assisted by H. D. Wallen, of Fort Wayne, and J. L. Shaw, of Grand Rapids, Assistant Superintendents; and E. P. Vining, of Grand Rapids, Freight Agent, and F. Gorham, of Fort Wayne, Auditor.

Mr. H. D. Wallen Assistant Superintendent of the road, has been made a large owner in the land grant of every other section seventy miles each side of the road. Including their grant it is estimated that in the northern part of the peninsula they own and have control of 4,000,000 of acres of timber. This timber, in the vicinity of the railroad, it is stated can be bought for from twenty to thirty-five dollars per acre. A large amount of land has already been purchased by speculators, and considering the fact that there is sometimes five hundred dollars worth of timber upon an acre of ground it will be likely to prove a paying investment.

THE TRIP TO GRAND RAPIDS.

The Company has a good supply of rolling-stock, and the new car shops, which are to be located at Big Rapids, will soon furnish cars simply sufficient for the present requirements of the road. Mr. Wallen stated that the Company has recently made a contract to transport seven millions of pine plank to be used in laying their track with pavement in Pittsburgh. This will make one thousand car loads. The timber is now being sawed at the various mills in the vicinity of Grand Rapids.

The railroad through is now in successful operation above Kalamazoo. Wire will likely be put up on the entire route in a week or so, as the telegraph poles have all been set.

GRAND RAPIDS.

This city is one of the most prosperous in the State, and is to the region in which it is located what Pittsburgh is to Western Pennsylvania. It is beautifully situated on the "Wooden City," in a manufacturing sense. Besides, it is of course a great center of trade, and long blocks of stores and buildings of the finest and most substantial character can be seen on every hand. The business portion of town, the public buildings, and a large proportion of the more elegant private residences, are built of a fine white sandstone, which is said to possess great medicinal virtues. The town will doubtless soon become an important manufacturing point as well as a favorite summer resort.

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FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

October Sensations—Fashions at the Theaters—Costumes in Mode—Toilets for the Street, Walking, Visiting and Evening Wear—Fashions in Furs, &c., &c.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, October, 1870.

October not gone. The warmth of summer is still lingering in the golden autumnal days, and wooing us to the vanishing beauty of woods and fields, rather than to the noise and clatter of city streets; yet already we have experienced three first-class sensations, more than has sometimes fallen to our lot during a whole winter's campaign. The first of these was Nilsson. She had just made her appearance when I wrote my last letter, and criticial opinion was divided, as it always is, as to her true status. It would be a most rare "Messiah" indeed, male or female, that would be recognized by everybody. Kings are known to the multitudes only by their royal robes, and it stops not to question by what right they wear them. Nilson is too genuine to suit pretenders, her great charm is transparent truth and tenderness, and purity as potent in her sweet face as in her heavenly voice. The vocal gymnastics, upon which other singers rest their claim to distinction, would seem as much out of place in her, as a pyrotechnic display upon a tight rope. Not that she is not capable of these mechanical feats, but that she never sacrifices the sentiment of her composer to them. She sings "Auld Robin Gray" and "Home Sweet Home," as they were written giving to them an infinite depth and sweetness, which is wholly lost in the usual fantastic variations, or display of vocal fireworks. I have never seen her off the stage and never spoken to her, but I felt when she had left the city as if something true and good had gone out of my life. The whole country may be glad at her coming.

Maria Seebach, the German actress at the Fourteenth Street Theater is another sensation. She is one of those surprises, like the American Aloe, that comes to us once in a century.

She is like Nilsson in being true to nature and therefore true to art, and in being less a surprise from her great attitude in any one direction than from the rare fidelity, truth and perfection, that mark her efforts in varied personations. Undoubtedly she is the most versatile and many sided of any actress seen on the American stage. Her "Lady Macbeth *spirituelle*, with a face and figure of wonderful mobility, she is the very centipodes of Januaschek, whose heavy German physiognomy and ponderous form are scarcely capable of what is only wrought up with greatness for the moment, as in the curse scene in "Deborah," when she gives with tremendous effect—while the rest of the performance is labored and tame. The appearance of this artist in English parts is sensation the third, but I confess I would much rather have Marie Seebach in German than Janauschek in English. The audiences tell the story for Marie Seebach. She came without much heralding, and appeared at a theater which has the *prestige* of the highest class of entertainments, but out by the announcements was at first painfully small, but it has gone on increasing, until now the Fourteen h Street Theater is blockaded on the night she plays, and she appears for a second only in numbers and fashion to Nilsson's. Seebach is said to be remarkably gifted in many ways: she is a writer of profound and as well as brilliant talker, plays and sings exquisitely, is thoroughly acquainted with half a dozen languages, and is withal a woman of tact and amiable. She is, however, unfortunately a gifted women often are—in having an unhappy home life. She married a Hungarian tenor, who left her to struggle with the world alone. She has a little girl, a beautiful boy and a girl, one of whom, the boy, saw his mother at a matinee performance the other day for the first time on the stage. She was quite alarmed at the treatment she received, and thought her mother was being killed. She is going to do to mother now?"

DRAMATIC MATTERS AND CONCERTS.

Considering that it is yet early in the season and that the "*creme de la creme*" have hardly yet returned from their summer sojourns and watering places, the interior of our places of amusement present a very brilliant and satisfactory appearance. Of course hats or bonnets are out of order, and the entire absence of the home evening dress style, which renders our fashionable opera audience so different and so much more attractive in appearance than that of London, was very noticeable on the old Academy of Music that we have seen a genuine opera audience and the interior of the New Academy of Music, which is a much more comp re very well with the interiors of the Opera Houses of Paris, Milan, Vienna, prettiest dresses, are costumes for young misses in white and pink or blue, trimmed profusely with soft thick ruches of the material, feathered out and alternated across the front breadth with bands of the same, or of lace put on full. With these costumes are worn the most delicate of sashes, of the same or contrasting colored felt, trimmed with pink or blue velvet and mounted with a full bow and ends of the ostrich plume. A very stylish dress for a young lady is of black silk made short and flounced with three rows of black lace, each one being bordered with black and "Crown Imperial" velvet ribbon. The basque is trimmed with black lace, a jet dagger, and a plume of white ostrich feathers, with which stud up in front, and curl over the crown.

At a concert given by Miss Kellogg, Nilsson was previously announced to appear in costume which was unbecoming to her, and produced a good deal of comment, the evening being quite dark a shade. It is very important in selecting the color of costumes for the opera or evening, to try it by gas light; all the great dry goods houses have small darkened rooms, lighted like gas, for the express accommodation of ladies who wish to try the effect of gas light upon their dresses, and this is a convenience that does not exist, it is better to wait till you can do so than to run the risk of spoiling a dress by the effect of gas light. Turquoise blue looks exactly the same in the evening as in the day time, but pink and yellow, and all the lighter shades of Turquoise and China blues look ghastly, and are most fatal to personal beauty by the best adapted for evening wear.

CRAPE AND CASHMERE COSTUMES.

A great deal of crape and crape de China crape into the vogue here that it achieved abroad, but without success. Some very graceful tunics, and pretty indoor dresses have been made of it, but the material for the cost. It is not sufficiently effective for the cost. It draws moreover under the hand, can only be worn when the stars are favorable, that is to say when there is neither rain nor snow to threaten dresses, and is short discovered to be as a standard material, impracticable. Cashmere, on the contrary, is coming to the surface under the best auspices. A black and white cashmere have long been used for Paris ball jackets, to trimming to evening dresses, highly valued. The introduction of the material has brought it into vogue here. The costume of the season *par excellence* is of fine black cashmere trimmed with broad black velvet and with black guipure lace. A deep flounce of long full overskirt, looped up in two or three places, and backed with basques loose in front but fitted in at the back, the length of skirt can walking length, silk, satin or guipure worn with these "costumes," to which is attached a close fitting vest of the material, and coat sleeves of the same material as the skirt, or a plain dress with waist, and sleeves of the same material as the skirt, and a long coat. These new costumes afford an excellent opportunity for wearing out old silk and satin dresses, in addition in the shape of folds, as a flounce can easily be set in the lower part of the skirt, if it needs renovation, and this is the only part visible.

MATERIALS MAY DIFFER—THE COSTUME REMAINS THE SAME.

The cashmere costume took its idea from the shawl costume, of which it is a glorified example. The design of the shawl costume consists in a broad band of rich material, as velvet, cloth, cashmere and all other fabrics used for the street. The material may be costly, the trimming of the most elaborate description, but the general effect remains. It struck a vein which it seems likely will be worked during the present season in the exhaustively which distinguishes all popular fashions in this country. It is the result in secret of the American desire for the "something new," and the "something" is constantly forthcoming. The shawl costume proper was so cheap and so easily made out of the long plaid or mixed shawls that every body possessed, that when one knew what to do with, in these days when the shawls are not worn, the "costume" became "common;" nevertheless, it had a certain picturesque grace and style which ladies generally liked, and the adoption of the idea of transferring these qualities to more elegant materials, and more costly forms of course, the soft folds of cashmere, the distinctive beauty of velvet and lace, and the rather dignity of cloth, have thrown over the simple homeliness of grey mixed and Scotch plaids quite a halo of fashion, and they are still very convenient, very warm, very comfortable and very stylish. Any lady of taste who cannot afford to pay seventy-five dollars for a "cashmere costume" (they are uniform in style and price) can easily manage to pay ten to fifteen dollars for a Scotch shawl costume, and be notonly economical but thankful.

WHO SETS THE FASHION?

At the recent winter "opening" of one of the great houses, some very striking and unique costumes were exhibited, which were adapted only for purposes of display, or for wear upon the stage. "What is the use of such dresses?" asked an unsophisticated visitor. "No lady would appear in them." "No, madame," replied the attendant. A lady probably wouldnot, but there are plenty of women who would. Indeed, this remark was occasioned this remark was purchased for one of these women by a married man, before the day was over. It is becoming the habit to describe such toilettes, and copies of the models appear in high fashion. This is not only untrue in fact, but it is wrong in principle and derogatory to the entire sex. The record of courtesans, in its reckless extravagance and pitiful mockery of happiness, affords but little room for example for the masses of American women, and should only excite compassion for those who needed no better sources of enjoyment. It is time that such persons as Worth were made for the purpose of introducing or displaying a new style or fashion, no well bred or well conducted woman being willing to appear in a costume so novelas to excite universal remark, and the assertion that the dress of the Empress if it is a desirable one strikes the popular taste, is effected quietly and the world goes on as before. But a statement as a fact that ladies comprising the best society, follow the merely extravagant and tasteless fashions by wearing them is certainly not true; on the contrary, it would be sufficient for them to know the source and destination of such inventions to carefully avoid them. It is undoubtedly becoming the fashion for the richer class women, to take refuge in a distinguished simplicity, which probably, with the exception of the fallen women of the better class, sooner or later to copy, but that would be simply a matter for them to decide, neither the law nor piety would be outraged, as they are void by the assertion that the leaders in good New York society follow the vagaries and extravagances of the low women of the town.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.

The European war has upset many plans and calculations, among them those of two prospective brides, who had intended having their *trousseaux* sent direct from Paris. Of course they can be made here, but the cost for the same quality of fine embroidery and hand stitchining would be three times as much, and it would be difficult to get it done at all. Fine hand sewing brings a much higher price than machine sewing; while hand embroidery, if done in this country can only be obtained at enormous rates, but abroad labor is still so cheap, especially in the country women, that the tedious work of weeks and months handily brings enough return to keep life in the poor fingers that execute it. Fine linen drawers are quitelely embroidered upon the material, and durable as the linen itself, can be sold here of European make for five dollars per pair, but could not be afforded for ten dollars if the work was executed in this country. There is one point worth noting about French drawers and undershirts, and that is, that the bands around the waist are loose, and form drawing cases for strings, which can be loosened or drawn in at pleasure, thus saving an infinitude of trouble in enlarging buttoned bands. Fine tucking and embroidery, wrought into the material itself, is the most fashionable method of ornamenting chemises and night gowns, as well as drawers, and is to the common old, because it is to be durable as well as beautiful. Many ladies include in their orders for a trousseau a dozen fine linen camise skirt, while the bodice is arranged as a basque with deep sleeves and is trimmed to match the skirt. A pretty toilette for a young married lady consists of a plain low necked and turquoise blue silk with *three overdress* of white Lioma lace. This is arranged as a basque, and is worn over a skirt of the same, of blue silk, matching the color of the ribbons and roses in the hair. Pearl ornaments, and a particular soft and delicate shade of blue silk stockings. The Lioma lace is set on with a slight fullness, forming a flounce basques and ruffles to the sleeves. A dress of this kind was completed recently which presented several features. It was of light blue trimmed with narrow flounces headed with a fine edge, and with bands of stone-colored ruches. The tunic was stone color trimmed with blue,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

THE CAMERON CONSPIRACY.

Washington dispatches assert that the President is much surprised and chagrined by the publication of Cox's correspondence, particularly by the contents of the letter of the Secretary, "the purport of which," we are told, "General GRANT does not appear to have noticed before it appeared in print." A dispatch adds:

"Now that Cox has seen proper to publish the correspondence covering his resignation, it is understood that the real cause of his leaving the Cabinet will be made known from an official source within a few days, and through the same channel that the correspondence was made public. The friends of the President feel that in justice to himself, not less than to the Republican party and its representation in Congress, some notice must be taken of Cox's letter of resignation."

Remembering the character of former dispatches undertaking to explain this matter, the public will not be in haste to accept any mere say-so in preference to the published letters. One can readily comprehend that the President realizes the embarrassments of the position in which he has been placed by CAMERON, CHANDLER & Co., who, now that they have accomplished their object, will be found more intent on the spoils they have won than defending the President before the public.

Months ago we said that CAMERON and some others who had up to that time been unable to use Gen. GRANT, had determined to ruin him. We said this on information. We said it because SIMON CAMERON, while in one voice was professing friendship for Gen. GRANT, in another was saying things that none but an enemy could utter. He is doing the same thing now. While he is all praises in certain places of the President for his part in the Cox matter, in others he is gloating over the progress of his plot to ruin him. It gives us no pleasure to say this, but it had better be said. The very courtesies and apparent friendship of CAMERON for Gen. GRANT have been planned and timed as a part of the vengeful plot. CAMERON inwardly rejoices over the embarrassment of the President in the Cox matter. He rubs his hands in hearty glee because he has brought the President in conflict with almost the entire Republican press representing the true sentiment of the party and country. *Simon Cameron is General Grant's greatest enemy from deliberate premeditation.* He has used language and is still giving utterance to thoughts and expressions about the President which none but a bitter foe would utter. CAMERON is all the more dangerous as an enemy, because he is cloaking his enmity under the guise of friendship. He is pulling the President down while professing to support him. He is persuading him to do things which he knows the country will never approve. His design is to load the President down with embarrassing acts and false steps, and at this moment is congratulating himself on the success which has thus far attended his efforts.

We say these things from a sense of duty and in the most friendly spirit for Gen. GRANT. We conceive it to be the office of true friendship to utter warnings against enemies in disguise—to point where the serpent is concealed. Gen. GRANT can feel sure of the confidence and support of the country so long as he acts on his own judgment and up to his convictions of what is politic and right. We need not be told, as we now are, that the President only since the publication of the correspondence has come to realize how the matter looks, to make us believe that it was not his act. It was the result of the CAMERON conspiracy, which, now that it is exposed, should deprive the actors in it of influence hereafter.

THE President may well pray to be defended from his defenders. Mr. FORNEY telegraphs from Washington:

"The only reforms that the President is cognizant of as having been introduced by Secretary BOUTWELL in the Department, on the one hand, were his refusal to allow the clerks to go home to vote and his prohibition of the customary assessment upon the officers for election purposes. In this matter Mr. Cox was overruled by the President, but in everything else he had his own way. This so-called reform was of a trivial character, and could not be supposed to affect the civil service one way or the other."

So we must believe that President GRANT was ignorant of the competitive examination system introduced with such good results into the customs and other offices of the Department. We must believe too that the politicians carefully refrained from making to the President the complaints they were uttering everywhere else that their pets had failed to get clerkships on account of these examinations. And so it is a small matter to stop a leak of $20,000 or $20,000 a year in extra vacations for clerks going home to vote, and another trifle to try to prevent the Republican committee to levy an assessment of two per cent. on their salaries. Small matters, it is true, as far as money goes, but leading to wrongs, already great, and which may get beyond control. The reform which Mr. FORNEY so coolly decry was a hard blow aimed by Secretary Cox against one of the most alarming evils of the day, and the matter is not made any better by the fact that there can be found those of any influence, in or out of the Government, who will utter a word against it. The lamentable fact is that leaders, like CAMERON and CHANDLER, should for a moment get the upper hand in the first struggle to introduce it.

THAT our leading railroads have hurt the value of their securities as investments by excessive "watering" of stock is acknowledged. The damage is not so much that the securities are really worth less, but that the general public distrust them, fearing that the "rings" which control the roads may exercise again their unlimited power to increase the stock. Five years work in this line has resulted as follows: Erie, which is alone in the fraudulent nature of its transactions, stock increased from $16,400,000 to $70,000,000; New York Central and Hudson, bonds and stock increased from $70,000,033 to $96,000,033; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, increase $27,128,140; Milwaukee and St. Paul, increase $24,174,584; Chicago and Northwestern, $20,434,927; Rock Island and Pacific, $18,376,000; Baltimore and Ohio bonded debt nearly doubled, stock increased from $13,000,000 to $23,500,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, stock increased from $6,157,140 to $16,590,000, bonds increased from $5,354,500 to $8,105,000; Pennsylvania Central, stock increased from $20,000,000 to $33,493,812, bonds increased from $9,905,000 to $27,783,102; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, stock increased from $8,832,950 to $16,277,250; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, stock increased from $8,108,600 to $19,665,000. This increase in marketable indebtedness is confined to no section or country, and is not insignificant in amount, the eleven roads named having achieved a "watering" to the extent of over $265,000,000 since 1865. No one will pretend to say that any thing like that amount of additional value in actual property has been acquired by these companies in that time.

THOSE who have read CARLYLE'S "Friedrich," or almost any one of the many novels devoted to the illustration of his life and character, must have a lively recollection of the great King's manner of showing his displeasure with his generals. One is reminded of this manner, or rather of the traditional report of it, by a German correspondent's statement concerning the disgrace of General STEINMETZ. It seems that the old General was not sufficiently careful of the lives of his men. For instance at the battle of Pont-a-Mousson he sent his cavalry to capture fresh batteries of the enemy without first using his artillery against them, and in this manner sacrificed whole regiments. Of course this proceeding was as inconsistent with the rules of the military art as with a decent respect for humanity. A pleasing trait of the Crown Prince is mentioned in connection with this needless slaughter. When the Prince heard of the heavy loss of men he wept, and remained all day seated at a table, his head resting on his hand, while he admitted nobody to his presence. The old King next received General STEINMETZ most ungraciously, saying to him: "I thought you would be a father to your soldiers, but I find you are a murderer of the children confided to you. I wish you to leave my presence and never again show yourself to me." The veteran General at once retired to his place in Posen, appearing much cast down on the way. No circumstance connected with the present war seems better attested than the exceeding kindness with which both King WILLIAM and the Crown Prince treat their soldiers. It ought to be mentioned that the apology assigned by Gen. STEINMETZ for his conduct is the eagerness of his soldiers to engage in the perilous charge, which, of course, is no apology at all.

IF any one is seeking for a complete definition of *Cameronism*, let him read the Cox correspondence. Running the Government as a political machine in the interest of corrupt politicians and contractors, in disregard of the public welfare, is the style of statesmanship and the standard of morality which *Cameronism* accurately describes. The correspondence discovers to the country the greatest enemies to its welfare, the power they exert in the Government and the perilous necessity for reform. Perhaps it is well that it is so. *Cameronism*, exposed as it now is in its enormity, can be no longer misunderstood.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A severe drouth prevails in England and farmers are selling their stock. This, with the stagnation of commerce caused by the war, gives but a sorry lookout for the winter, the compulsion of want of work being very general; and the farmer again seems threatened with heavy poor rates on a short yield of all corn and forage, wheat occasionally excepted. The threat, however, by no means makes up for the deficient produce of other grain.

Says a New York letter: "Stocks continue excessively dull, and several of the brokers report 'Othello's occupation gone.' Some of these are speculating to expend their energies. Hayes, who is one of the very oldest brokers left on the street, predicts that in two years a dozen brokers will be able to do all the business of the street; though, as for that matter, a dozen could do it already. The trouble is, as I have before advised your readers, there is no outside demand for stocks. The public were so fleeced before our war and during its progress that they have not forgotten it, and they therefore let the cliques, rings and combinations have the market all to themselves. The only way to get dividends and rings are loaded up with stocks, and have been for months, and they are compelled to keep loaded, inasmuch as a serious break in the market from forced sales would be the ruin of half the clique operatives holding stocks. Therefore through tight money and easy money they keep on carrying their load in the hope, long deferred, that the dear public will at last come in and relieve them."

In Baltimore, under the paid department system, the life of every fireman is insured by the city.

PEW or NO PEW in openance folks are trying to get the licensing of liquor shops in the hands of the people, to be decided by a vote upon every application.

AN IRON tube has been sunk fifteen feet through the constantly shifting sands of Cape Cod, fifteen or twenty feet from high water mark and not more than three feet above it, and the water in this tube rises and falls with the tide, therefore, by no means makes up for the deficient produce of other trains.

There is now another rumor that Jim Fisk will start a steamer line between New York and Europe in May, 1871.

A short time ago a gentleman whose monetary interests in the Stock Exchange greatly depended on news he should receive consequent on the war, awaited an important telegram in Wall street, and, the moment it came to him the success or otherwise of a very hazardous speculation he had made. The state of his excitement and the tensions of his nerves was so excessive during the time he waited, that when the telegram arrived announcing the safety of his venture the reaction was so great that he went raving mad. His friends would have gone mad anyway, if he was not mad already.

Jeff Davis says he had many tempting offers to live in England, but his *amor patrial* was strong and he could not avoid sighing for the Mississippi bottomlands.

The Richings-Hess Company are to present an American Opera, "Rip Van Winkle," in New York next week, with Drayton in the title role.

The present Japanese visitors deny the rumor that "Tommy" is dead, and say he is in the interior at Yokohama.

Secretary Boutwell, after he had twice officially recommended to the Collector at New York that the wishes of A. T. Stewart, Phelps, Dodge & Co., and other leading importers representing three hundred millions of importing interest of New York, relative to the appointment of Cadwalader Monroe, established a year or two ago for the further instruction of officers of that arm of the service, it is alleged that the whole thing is a "put up job" to crowd out of the service all officers not from West Point, by making them learn in one year what the cadets are allowed four years for, and dismissing them if they fail to endure this ordeal. The complaints are becoming so numerous and strong that Secretary Belknap, will probably cause an investigation into the matter, which certainly calls for remedy, if half that is told is true.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* yesterday announced the withdrawal of Mr. F. B. Penniman as one of the editors and publishers of that paper, Mr. P., has been several months in a state of health that has not permitted him to engage in active service, and it is understood that he will retire to his home in Honesdale, Wayne county, to recover health lost in the severe labors of his profession. Mr. H. M. Long's name occupies the place of Mr. Penniman's in the business firm of the *Gazette*.

PERSONAL.

The advent of Garibaldi is regarded as a bad sign for the French cause, and the opinion is expressed that it would have been better had he remained at home. A London letter says: "France has of talking revolutionists of impracticable brain quite enough now within her border. What France requires are men of solid practical sense, not afraid to give solid discipline to the abundant material at hand. Garibaldi never amounted to anything as a soldier. He once dressed up a company of men at Montevideo, South America, in women's clothing. With these he undertook to surprise a body of the then besieging force. So far as the surprise went he succeeded well, but he only escaped by a mere chance, losing nearly his whole force taken prisoners. Since that date, some twenty-five years ago, he has made war more or less after the same fashion."

"Brick" Pomeroy went to New York with $600,000 and a reputation gained by publishing the infamous La Crosse *Democrat*, and established the *Daily Democrat*. At the end of two years the money was all gone and the paper is still a losing concern. "Brick" retires, and may take a desk in any printing office that will give him one.

Miss Hutchinson, the brilliant young reporter of women's movements for the *Tribune*, is about to be married to Mr. Clement C. Ford of the *World*. Miss Eleanor Kirk, of the *Sun*, is engaged to Mr. Morrison J. Boyd, of the *Telegram*. Miss Estabrooke, the blonde beauty of the *Star*, will be married this week to Mr. Judkins Kingsley, of the *Herald*. These are some of the results of female journalism in New York.

Major Ben. Perley Poore, the well known journalist, got the Massachusetts premium of $1,000, offered in 1858 for the best plantation of forest trees, planted before 1860, and growing in 1870.

Major Bagley, of New York, has captured the regimental colors of the Fourth and Twenty-eighth Louisiana regiments, in the late fight before Orleans, France, and the same have been forwarded to the United States. Major Bagley commanded a battalion of the Irish detachment in the French service under Colonel Lawler.

Martin Millmore, of Boston, is the successful one of the sixteen parties who furnished designs for the Soldiers' Monument to be erected on the Common. The base is to be thirty-two feet square, the height about sixty feet, and the cost $75,000. The monument is to surmounted by a statue of Liberty, and the figures that stand around the base will be four figures, each nine feet high, representing the union of the four sections of the country.

The following statement is made concerning the origin of Mr. Chase's illness and his present condition: On the 28th of September a dinner party was given to Mr. Morrison R. Waite, a leading point on the sea shore, three miles from Narragansett. The Chief Justice had a good appetite, at the table, eating, very imprudently, green corn and watermelon. Almost immediately after dinner he felt unwell and returned home. That night was a night of agony. His medical friends were hurriedly summoned. His entire right side and chest were racked by pains which nothing seemed to relieve. For several days after this he was worse than he had been at any time since the first week after his attack in 1867. He has been under the strict diet of beef tea and essence of beef. Until this morning the health of the venerable jurist began to improve again, and in two weeks he was able to resume his walks and his drives. Mrs. Chase, it is said, has not been since his first attack. His complete recovery is most confidently looked for, and he continues to improve as he has done during the last week. The Chief Justice will, in a few days, to resume his duties in the Supreme Court.

The four Unitarian ministers in New York—Dr. Bellows, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, and Rev. Mr. Clarke, late editor of the *Liberal Christian*, exert an influence far out of proportion to the size or importance of their congregations. The average attendance of the four Unitarian churches in the city barely exceeds two thousand persons, yet there is no Protestant body whose services are oftener reported in the papers, or to whose sermons more attention is given.

In view of direct information received in Washington that no white man was safe in the interior of China, anxiety is expressed in official circles for the return of Burlingame, our Minister to China. Mr. Low has gone on a tour through the interior of the country.

Mr. C. T. Chamberlin, of Lawrence, Mass., a respectable citizen of that town has been sent to the Worcester Insane Asylum. For some weeks previous he felt himself that insanity was creeping upon him, he having an irresistible impulse to murder his children. He said he would count over his children mornings to make sure that he had not murdered any during the night. When he saw a knife it was most impossible for him to avoid seizing it and striking some one. His friends of course thought it best to take him to the Asylum, in which he will be well provided for.

Miss Sarah E. Russell has been the city editor of a New Haven daily paper.

General Schenck and a party of friends, who visited Lake Superior this month, bought land in and about Duluth to the amount of ninety-one thousand dollars. The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is at last looking to his own estate.

It is stated that Miss Stanton, a niece of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who is studying law in Providence, R. I., is fully as strong-minded as her mother and aunt. She is a very intelligent young lady, and her friends predict that she will not only prove an ornament to the legal profession, but a valiant standard-bearer of woman's rights. When Stanton retires from the field of action, her mantle will undoubtedly fall upon her niece.

THE Philadelphia *North American* again urges upon Southern river men that as long as it is cheaper to buy iron propellers now than to rent and charter them, they should give the best patronize the ship yards along the Delaware. It argues in favor of barges for cotton, as affording cheaper transportation than any other means in the present state of the river. In the *American*, we have to suggest that Pittsburgh can furnish iron propellers, as well as barges, better, probably, than Philadelphia. It would be worth while for the merchants of Pittsburgh to construct a fleet of iron cotton barges at a venture and send them to New Orleans, where, no doubt, they would soon meet with a ready sale. Such barges would be too good a one to be lost, and we therefore trust the boat builders at Pittsburgh will at once send agents to New Orleans to look out for the chances in this direction. At New York and Philadelphia the barge system is so extensively used that we do not know how we should be able to get along without it. Coal, grain, lime, iron, lumber, everything that comes to market, and is distributed over by the water routes, is brought in barges. At the lakes, also, this system is extensively in vogue. In fact, it is preferred to steam everywhere that it is available, on account of its cheapness.

THE Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided against the plaintiff in the suit of Whitely against the Commissioner of Patents to recover damages for refusing to obey an order of a judge of the court to issue a second patent, after the first had expired and antedated it to the day of surrender. After a hearing it was decided that the writ of mandamus could not be issued or antedated as prayed for. That the jury had no jurisdiction of the question upon appeal, and that his order to the Commissioner of Patents to issue the writ that the Commissioner could not be sued for refusing to issue a patent, as he was not the issuing officer under the law. Even if a cause of action existed it was not against him, but against the Secretary of the Interior." This disposes of a similar suit brought by the same party, under the same circumstances, against the Commissioner, in which the damages are laid at $1,000,000. It is of general interest, also, for its definition of certain powers of the Patent Commissioner, about which there has long been a dispute, that is now set at rest.

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MANUFACTURING NOTES.

The Dunbar (Fayette county) furnace turned out 134 tons of metal week before last.

The blast furnace of Rawle, Noble & Co., at Erie, turns out an average of 100 tons of iron per week, the quantity varying according to the quality of the ore. For instance, when the Lake Superior is used, especially the Jackson Company's, which is the basis, the product is greater than when the Ogdensburg and Hemita are used, because they are much leaner than the specular qualities. In running the Jackson, the product per week would be something over 200 tons, but as the company can obtain it only in limited quantities, the other brands must be intermixed with it. The furnace is now loading a vessel, or are to load one as soon as it can be chartered with 700 tons of iron for Chicago, which order will reduce their stock somewhat low.

The Cameron *Press* says that the business of tanning is becoming of great importance along the line of the Philadelphia and Erie road, and is destined to a great increase. All along the railroad from Lock Haven to Warren, will, in a few years, be erected large tanneries. Colonel Kelly, the pioneer in this line, says every five miles—giving employment to thousands, clearing up the lands and benefiting every branch of industry and trade.

It is said that solar oil and petroleum can be deprived of their offensive smell by keeping them, for two or three days in contact with a small quantity of nitric acid. The acid sinks to the lime settles the oil can be poured off perfectly clear. The illuminating power of the oil is said not to be diminished, and the smell is that of a pleasant ether.

The firm of Reis & Berger, at New Castle, has produced, during the last two weeks, 425 tons, which has been duly transferred to the puddling furnaces and rolls, and forms a large proportion of it to the nail factory.

The spike mill at Youngstown, Ohio, is about to start a steamer line between New York and Europe in May, 1871.

The North Penn Iron Company have nearly completed their new furnace below Hellertown, in Northampton county, and expect to go into blast in November. The furnace is regarded to be one of the finest in the United States. Every modern improvement has been embodied in its construction.

The tannery of Messrs. I. W. & A. P. Howard & Co., situated one mile and a half from Corry, Erie county, Pa., according to the *Ride and Leather Reporter*, has a capacity of about 25,000 sides yearly of hemlock sole leather, tanned partly from their own hides and partly from Western slaughters, so that of course the supply is uniform and of the best description. Messrs. Howard intend adding two new round leaches, with sprinklers attached, and when this is done will increase the tanning capacity of the tannery about 10,000 sides per year.

The Sharon *Herald* says: Furnace No. 2 of Westerman Iron Company, which has been out of blast for several weeks past, is again in operation. The furnace was started up for the season on Friday evening last. The furnace is now making twenty tons of good metal per day. While out the furnace has undergone a thorough overhauling and repairing, and changed from an open top furnace to a "bell top" or close top furnace. By this change, the heat, flame and gas which are emitted from the furnaces in this vicinity are allowed to escape from the top of the furnace, and are conducted through flues to the not blast, where it is used to heat the blast before entering, and also goods, should be compiled with, declined to take further action. He left the matter with the President and Collector Murphy managed upon the Secretary's recommendations, which were based upon the report of Mr. Jones, and a report of special agents of the Treasury Department.

A curious man was Magliabechi, who lived in Florence in the seventeenth century, was famous for having read all the books that he had bought; and his library consisted of 160,000 printed volumes and manuscripts. He was also renowned for remembering all he read. Anecdotes are still told illustrative of his remarkable power of memory. It is asserted that he would recite whole sentences from any one of his books at random, and give the chapter and page from which they were taken, with the date of the publication of the book. In manner the same was also published, the names of the printer and the publisher, and the number of editions that had been published. On a certain day when Cosmo de Medici asked him for a copy of a very scarce and valuable book, he answered: "Of this work there is but one copy in existence, and that is in the Sultan's Library at Constantinople. It is the eleventh edition. The second row, on the right side as you enter."

Major Paul Bagley, of New York, has captured the regimental colors of the Fourth and Twenty-eighth Louisiana regiments, in the late fight before Orleans, France, and the same have been forwarded to the United States. Major Bagley commanded a battalion of the Irish detachment in the French service under Colonel Lawler.

Martin Millmore, of Boston, is the successful one of the sixteen parties who furnished designs for the Soldiers' Monument to be erected on the Common. The base is to be thirty-two feet square, the height about sixty feet, and the cost $75,000. The monument is to surmounted by a statue of Liberty, and the figures that stand around the base will be four figures, each nine feet high, representing the union of the four sections of the country.

The following statement is made concerning the origin of Mr. Chase's illness and his present condition: On the 28th of September a dinner party was given to Mr. Morrison R. Waite, a leading point on the sea shore, three miles from Narragansett. The Chief Justice had a good appetite, at the table, eating, very imprudently, green corn and watermelon. Almost immediately after dinner he felt unwell and returned home. That night was a night of agony. His medical friends were hurriedly summoned. His entire right side and chest were racked by pains which nothing seemed to relieve. For several days after this he was worse than he had been at any time since the first week after his attack in 1867. He has been under the strict diet of beef tea and essence of beef. Until this morning the health of the venerable jurist began to improve again, and in two weeks he was able to resume his walks and his drives. Mrs. Chase, it is said, has not been since his first attack. His complete recovery is most confidently looked for, and he continues to improve as he has done during the last week. The Chief Justice will, in a few days, to resume his duties in the Supreme Court.

The four Unitarian ministers in New York—Dr. Bellows, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, and Rev. Mr. Clarke, late editor of the *Liberal Christian*, exert an influence far out of proportion to the size or importance of their congregations. The average attendance of the four Unitarian churches in the city barely exceeds two thousand persons, yet there is no Protestant body whose services are oftener reported in the papers, or to whose sermons more attention is given.

In view of direct information received in Washington that no white man was safe in the interior of China, anxiety is expressed in official circles for the return of Burlingame, our Minister to China. Mr. Low has gone on a tour through the interior of the country.

Mr. C. T. Chamberlin, of Lawrence, Mass., a respectable citizen of that town has been sent to the Worcester Insane Asylum. For some weeks previous he felt himself that insanity was creeping upon him, he having an irresistible impulse to murder his children. He said he would count over his children mornings to make sure that he had not murdered any during the night. When he saw a knife it was most impossible for him to avoid seizing it and striking some one. His friends of course thought it best to take him to the Asylum, in which he will be well provided for.

Miss Sarah E. Russell has been the city editor of a New Haven daily paper.

General Schenck and a party of friends, who visited Lake Superior this month, bought land in and about Duluth to the amount of ninety-one thousand dollars. The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is at last looking to his own estate.

It is stated that Miss Stanton, a niece of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who is studying law in Providence, R. I., is fully as strong-minded as her mother and aunt. She is a very intelligent young lady, and her friends predict that she will not only prove an ornament to the legal profession, but a valiant standard-bearer of woman's rights. When Stanton retires from the field of action, her mantle will undoubtedly fall upon her niece.

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THE WAR AND SILK GOODS.

Probable Scarcity of French Silks—Stimulated Production Elsewhere—Effect on Our Own Country.

The war in France will effect not a little the supply of silks suitable for the spring trade of 1871. Workmen at Lyons have been required for the defense of the city; but as much of the industry in silks is conducted by women and children, at least to the extent of preparing the raw material for the weavers, and as many of the latter, by reason of age, are not subjected to conscription, the work to some extent goes forward. In Zurich, the Swiss suffer in the same way, inasmuch as a force for the defense of the borders had to be raised; but contracts for the supply of silk fabrics are taken without condition by Zurich capitalists at a slight advance over *ante bellum* prices.

Silk goods, after the defeat of the French at Weissenburg, fell off in Zurich; but not only has the amount been regained, but an addition of from five to ten per cent. is now asked. It seems probable, unless there shall be an early peace, and an immediate restoration of this great industry in town and village, that the supply for the spring will not be adequate to the demand.

When the Huguenots were driven out of France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the workmen of that description who manufactured silk goods went, some of them to Germany and others to England. At Crefeld and Elberfeld, in Germany, and in the Tannaury Democracy and complaint about the unprecedented burdens of taxation imposed by that "ring," now devotes its energies to secure the election to Congress of Gen. B. S. Cox, one of the most prominent Tammany candidates. This facing about is because Horace Greeley, the opponent of Mr. Cox, believes that the interests of American labor demand protection for their development. The *Post* has advocated the plan of bolting protection nominations, and it is fortunate that the first bolt should be of such importance to attract general attention to the real extent of the "rule or ruin" policy of the free traders.

REFERRING to the Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin member of Congress from the Twenty-third district, the Butler *Eagle* says: "Mr. McJunkin has never concealed his high appreciation of the great services of Gen. Grant to the country, and nation in its days of peril. But his administration is now before the people; it has gone into history. He goes to Washington, therefore, charged with assisting to defend the administration of President Grant in its efforts to reduce the national debt, to redeem the bonds of the Union, to protect the industry of the country against the depressing influences of foreign pauper labor, to secure by a tariff duly equalized to the wants of the various industries of the country, adequate protection to all, but above all to guard the great principles of human liberty and equality for which the Republican party stand pledged to protect and defend against assaults from whatever quarter. That this will be done so far as in him lies there is no doubt.

SOME idea of the amount of the "floating" or uninvested capital in this country may be gained from the following salaries of the depositors in Savings Banks in the States and cities named:

State.	No. depositors.	Amount.	Average.
Massachusetts..131	431,769	$112,119,016	$259
Connecticut..... 58	160,692	47,904,849	299
Rhode Island..... 23	67,248	27,067,072	402
Maine..... 36	39,527	10,490,368	265
New Hampshire.. 30	33,936	10,730,410	316
Vermont (1868).. 19	14,265	2,037,934	142
State of N. York 10	588,556	169,808,678	288
New York city and Brooklyn 45	479,912	128,585,599	292
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ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL REGION.

Wonderful Discovery of Coal—Its Character and Extent.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thinks he has found a depot at Almy, on the Union Pacific, 957 miles from Omaha and San Francisco, is probably the most wonderful in the world. He says the range of hills in which the coal is found is from 1,000 to 1,500 high, and appears to conform in direction to the course of Bear river, running nearly north and south to the site of the works, and then sweeping round with the river to the west.

The Wyoming coal belt extends along the Pacific Railroad for about seventy miles. It is thought by Hadyn to be of lower tertiary age. In the neighborhood of Utah it is found only in the valley of the Weber, and is supposed to be in that of the red. The general properties of the coal are the same as those of the coal fields of Rocky Mountain coals. Indeed, much more is claimed for it, namely, that it is a better article than Lehigh coal, for making steam, for domestic use, for locomotives, or gas, because it has not so much waste, water, ash and clinker, and is quicker and more inflammable. It is also claimed that it makes 10,000 feet of gas to the ton, while Pittsburgh coal makes but 8,500. The average work of the engines on the Pennsylvania Central is forty miles per ton. This coal is in use by the passenger engines of the Central Pacific for five hundred miles west of Ogden, and a ton of from 2,000 pounds runs all their facilities are very extended. They employ at present about one hundred and fifty men.

The Illinois Patent Coke Company proposes to desulphurize Illinois coal to make a pure coke for blast furnaces, by constructing ovens and washing machinery at East St. Louis, under the patents held by Adolphus Meier of that city. The coal is ground and thus washed, makes a very strong illuminating gas. The capital of the company is $100,000.

Hall's Safe and Lock company, Cincinnati, use $6,000 worth of steel and $10,000 worth of iron monthly, and turn out five hundred safes annually. The safes are filled with a composition of Louisville, Kentucky, of fifty to one hundred hands' capacity.

The property formerly known as the Larrabee Petroleum Refinery, at Canton, near Baltimore, has recently been converted into a stock company, bearing the name of the Stirling Iron Company. It has a capacity of from fifty to sixty tons of charcoal iron per week, used for car wheels and malleable iron.

THE real animus of the free trade leaders exhibits itself most conspicuously in the conduct of the New York *Evening Post*. That journal, after years of the most bitter Democracy and complaint about the unprecedented burdens of taxation imposed by that "ring," now devotes its energies to secure the election to Congress of Gen. B. S. Cox, one of the most prominent Tammany candidates. This facing about is because Horace Greeley, the opponent of Mr. Cox, believes that the interests of American labor demand protection for their development. The *Post* has advocated the plan of bolting protection nominations, and it is fortunate that the first bolt should be of such importance to attract general attention to the real extent of the "rule or ruin" policy of the free traders.

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A BURIED CITY.

A Rival to Pompeii Found.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives an account of the discovery of a buried city, older than Pompeii. It is on Thuresais, a small island of the Greek Archipelago, which with two others form a sort of circular bay.

The inner coast presents a series of cliffs, sometimes reaching to a height of 1,200 feet, the top of these cliffs are a bed of the finest stone of brilliant whiteness. From the summit the land slopes away gently to the open sea, and is covered with a deposit of a coating of tufla or pozzuolana, at times more than 100 feet deep. Here and there upon the slopes are scattered populous villages. There is, however, no trace of the city's remains, the dust of which is raised and carried in eddies by very strong winds.

This pumice, when duly mixed with lime, produces a hydraulic cement has the quality of great resistance to the action of the weather or sea water. It has for some time been exported and works at the Suez canal have caused it to be in increased demand. In quarrying the tufa has been quite cut away, inasmuch as a force for the defense of the borders had to be raised; but contracts for the supply of silk fabrics are taken without condition by Zurich capitalists at a slight advance over *ante bellum* prices.

The first excavations were made in Therasia. On the Southern face of the islands, between the villages of Phira and Akrotiri, are the open quarries. The works are at the edge of the cliff, and the material is hurled down some 600 feet. Here it is carried off in boats directed by shoots into boats. The workmen have not yet penetrated down to the bottom of the stratum, since below a certain level is found that the pozzulana was mixed with blocks of stone, which, besides making it more difficult to work, rendered it less valuable than the regular lines, and were the crests of walls. There are no houses, and the ground was not raised to dwell in, and that the pumice which covered them had not been stirred since it first fell from the volcanoes.

The principal building uncovered contains six rooms, and is in good preservation. It is about 20 by 17 feet, the smallest a little more than eight feet square. The lining of the walls is carried out so far as to enclose a sort of court, about 26 feet long, with a single entrance. A well, in the corner of one chamber has been opened close to the surface, and there is no trace of any neighborhood bear witness to the existence of the inh

Weekly Commercial.

A FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

See Winter's van with blanched banners flying
Sweep o'er the forest, mountain, plain and dell;
The drooping flowers shed their breezes sadly sighing,
To summer bid farewell.

Blithe morns! that scattered joys, though oft repeated,
Still ever new as at creation's dawn;
Ye thousand glad harmonious voices greeted!
From grove and dewy lawn.

Still noons! when e'en the aspen ceased to quiver,
And honey saved lay the slumbering bee;
Amid whose silence faintly lisped the river,
Translucent to the sea.

Eves! when fond lovers paced the terraced alley—
Where, through the twilight, gleamed the lustrous flowers,
And birds, within the leaf-enshrouded valley
Sang from dim violet bowers.

Nights! when the starry clusters slowly thickened
To the full stature of heaven's golden maze;
Nights whose cool breath the stretching landscape quickened,
Veiled in a moonlit haze.

Farewell! Amid your dimmed and scattered treasures,
Queen of the year, your lovers sing adieu!
Farewell! fill with your pure, health-giving pleasures,
Earth's pulse shall throb anew.
—*Chamber's Journal.*

STATE NEWS.

An old man named Thomas Ward fell into the canal at New Castle, on Sunday, while intoxicated, and was drowned.

Oil City rejoices over its first brick building.

Lynxes and wild cats are unusually plenty this fall.

Franklin is to be lighted with gas in about two weeks.

Ex Senator Morrow B Lowry is among those who have put down gas wells at Erie.

Rev. E. F. Cramer has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Meadville, on account of the ill health of his wife.

Capt. John Charles, almost one hundred years old, and a veteran of the war of 1812, now living at Hazleton, was in the procession of soldiers at the monument dedication at Tamaqua.

The people of Hazleton borough, and Foster and Hazle townships, Luzerne county, have abandoned the idea of annexation to Carbon county, and are now agitating the subject of forming a new county, taking a slice from Schuylkill and Carbon.

The proprietors of the Petroleum Works, Meadville, intend to sink a well on their premises, to procure gas for fuel.

Captain John Gehring, a citizen of Reading, having visited Germany for the purpose of seeing the friends of his youth, was impressed by the Prussian Government into its service, where, according to their military laws, he has three months yet to serve. Captain Gehring is a German by birth, but has been in this country many years. He had served about three years in the army before he left his country, and now they are compelling him to serve the residue of his term. He is a naturalized citizen of this country, and served during the whole of our war with the character of an excellent soldier.

Is the Titusville *Daily Courier* still published?

The latest swindling operation in Philadelphia is known as the "coal agent dodge." The rogues agent visits houses and agrees to deliver coal, from one ton up, at a great reduction below the market rate. A sale is effected, and to secure the contract a certain deposit is demanded, for which he gives a receipt on account. The result is that the coal is never delivered.

The trustees of the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, near Chester, have set apart a lot 250 feet square for the "Bucknell Library." On this a fire-proof building is to be erected to contain the library, the designs being by David S. Jones, of Philadelphia. The new building will be in the Romanesque style of architecture, built in the form of a Greek cross, from a sharp, slightly-defined grass terrace. Each arm of the cross is nearly thirty-five feet wide, and the whole structure about sixty-five feet each way, exclusive of the entrance porch. The material of which the structure will be composed will be dressed serpentine (green) marble, well relieved by the brown stone gables, chimney tops, cornices, arches, string courses, etc. The windows are varied in form, and some have tracery. They are placed only at the ends of the arms of the cross, which are thus made to contrast strongly with the blank wall spaces on the sides of the arms. The artistic effect of this contrast is very good and will be further heightened by ivy, which it is contemplated to plant at the sides. The position of these windows not only gives a good artistic effect, but light is thus given exactly where required by the internal arrangements, and the entire wall space at the sides is thus reserved for books. The roof will be of slate, and will form a high gable over each arm, and the apex of the roof will have ornamental iron work.

B. C. Caldwell, of Lock Haven, has invented an automatic spinner, which takes carded wool and prepares it for the loom in an improved manner.

John Davis, of Lower Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, has just gathered 427 bushels of good corn from eight and three-quarter acres of ground—or about 112 bushels to the acre.

The Crouch gas well, of Erie, now yields enough gas to furnish heat equalling about three ton of coal a day.

By a premature explosion at Heaton's Colliery, Raven Run, Schuylkill county, on Wednesday last, two miners, named Gallagher and McMullen met with a serious accident. McMullen had both eyes entirely ruined, one arm blown away from the shoulder, and the other so terribly mangled that amputation was necessary. Both of Purcell's eyes were also seriously injured.

Mice robbed the till of a dry goods merchant in Pottsville of $50.

Mr. Samuel Hassler, an old and well known citizen of Dauphin county, died on Sunday, at his residence, near Progress.

"Ned Buntline" is to lecture at Allentown on Saturday evening.

A shoe manufactory is in course of construction in Huntingdon.

The Juniata County Soldiers' Monument is to be dedicated on the 13th of November.

John E. Moore, of Williamsport, committed suicide in a Danville hotel on Saturday last, by taking laudanum. He was in his twentieth year.

James Cummings, of Cascade township, Lycoming county, was found drowned on the 25th in a mill dam. He had disappeared on the 24th. Before drowning himself he had twisted a rope out of meadow grass, placed it around his neck, over his shoulder and under his left arm, and attaceed a heavy stone to the end of it. Before plunging in he had mutilated his body in a shocking manner with a razor, which was found on the bank.

Mrs. Parthenia Ross, a colored woman of Reading, died on Sunday last at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years. She was the oldest person in Reading, and leaves a sister there only two years younger. Mrs. Ross made an effort to learn to read at the age of seventy, but did not succeed.

Michael Lehman, an active business man of Williamsport, was run over by the cars in that city, and almost instaly killed.

The first *daily* newspaper published in this country was in Philadelphia. It was called the *American Daily Advertiser*. It appeared as a weekly in 1771, and as a daily in 1784. In 1840 it was merged into the *North American*.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says a tunnel between Philadelphia and Camden would be much better (in that it would not obstruct navigation) and not a bit more expensive to construct than a bridge.

Emanuel Goehnaur shot, in Lancaster county, last Saturday, a black American eagle, measuring six feet ten inches from tip to tip of its wings.

Tamaqua, with a population of 6,000, has contributed $1,100 for the relief of the German wounded.

Harrisburg has 4,324 families, who live in 6,360 houses. The total population of the city is 28,100.

General James L. Reynolds and Mr. Charles F. Heinitsh, of Lancaster, and Dr. Joseph Cobleritz, of Reading, have been elected trustees of Franklin and Marshall College.

A correspondent writing from Montoursville says: "We scarcely ever hear of generations existing without any interruption by the hand of death. We are prepared in the present case, however, to say that such is the fact. A young man named Wm. Moore, quite a junior, an inhabitant of Wearing, Lycoming county, is happily supplied with mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother, all living and well. His mother's name is 'Sarah,' and each of his grandmothers is known by the Christian name of 'Elizabeth.' The lad is upward of two years of age, and we are willing to place him upon the scales to measure pounds with any lad of his age in the neighborhood, unless he can boast of greater ancestral profundity, and is brighter lustre than he, either of which we believe does not exist in these parts."

Miss Catharine Mentzer, of Lancaster county, has in her possession a German Bible printed in May 1531. The book is in a good state of preservation.

The late Governor Packer was a historian and antiquarian of rare ability. He had a collection of coins, ancient and modern, second only to one other in the country. His cabinet of coins is said to be worth from $10,000 to $20,000. The immense collection he had made with great labor and sacrifice of time and money.

There were 235 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending October 25, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

108,641—Plates and bars for construction of plow cultivator teeth, &c; Wm. H. Singer, Pittsburgh.

108647—Molding pipe; William Smith, Pittsburgh.

108,676—Railway gate, Edwin Wordbury, Sharon.

108,720—Harvester; William T. Miller, New Geneva.

6—Wrought-iron pipe; Evans, Clear, Dalzel & Co., Pittsburgh.

No. 108,756—Compound for treating Wool; Hagen H. Campenaar, Pittsburgh.

No. 108,757—Sawing Machine; Geo. W. Kearns, Libleyville.

No. 108,810—Damping car; William Merrington and Nathaniel Kirkwood, McKeesport.

No. 108,891—Paper cutting machine; Sir Chair Denny, Hillsburgh, and L. C. Rice, (Cambridge, Mass).

The low prices of gold is beginning to tell on domestic manufactures of various kinds, by increasing importations. At the period when the cotton was selling at the present price from the joint effects of the war and a supposed large increase of the crop, the price of cotton goods was strengthened by the inability to produce them from the want of water power. The decline in domestic production has been from twelve to fifteen per cent, on the average, but it is probable that for the drought that they would have gone down with such effect as to have damaged the dry goods trade in other departments. A manufacturer of fancy cassimeres who for three months was without water power, and who has not the benefit of auxillary power, expresses his disappointment that, notwithstanding the diminished production, his goods are not in usual demand, although the price is not much above cost.

A large meeting of the Labor Reform Antislavery League was held at Kremler Hall, in Buffalo, last night, and stirring addresses made by Alexander Troup, of New York, and others. Resolutions were passed encouraging European, but utterly denouncing the importation of Chinese or Coolie labor as worse than African slavery.

Miss Rose Holt was dangerously injured, and Lizzie Hennessy smothered to death by a fire in the attic of Mrs. Cornish's boarding house in Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 2, 1870.

Local money matters continue to look moderately easy. The banks have as much as they can do to accomodate regular customers, and do not think of taking outside paper. Very little of acceptable paper is seen on the open market. Rates are generally too high for good names, and seldom sold for less than ten per cent. off and broker's commission.

—The Treasury programme of gold sales and bond purchases for this month has somewhat disappointed financial circles.

The month of November is usually a period of special activity in money. The November demand for currency for moving the hay crop and the cotton crop is usually pressing; and this year it is probable that the delay in forwarding breadstuffs will cause a very active shipping of grain before the close of navigation. The probabilities thus favor a much more active money market in November than we have experienced in October, and yet in prospect of this demand, the banks are largely deficient in lawful money as compared with this period of last year. In such a condition of affairs, it was very reasonably expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would make his November purchases of bonds fully equal to those of October, or possibly that he might exceed them; instead of which the purchases are reduced from $8,000,000 to $1,000,000, and the sales of gold are to exceed the purchases of bonds $1,000,000. This is naturally regarded as a very singular way of fulfilling the Secretary's promises to conduct his market operations with a tender regard for the convenience of the money market.

Government bonds are without any quotable change worthy of remark.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '65	108¾	108	108
U. S. Bonds '65, new	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds '67, new	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
U. S. 10-40s	109¾
Pacific 6s	111

Market irregular.

—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday says: The tone of the market in Stock Exchange was a trifle firmer this morning, but without much activity. The shorts have undoubtedly bought in to a large extent, and the bulls may have commenced purchasing with a careful way; but there is no evidence developed in the transactions gives promise of much of a reaction in prices. After the first call the market became weaker, and at the close in the forenoon it would return to its previous condition; but after some fluttering and hesitation the feeling was better. The Vanderbilt stocks were particularly dull, and without any material improvement in the tone of the speculative interest concentrating apparently in Reading and Western Union, which were the strongest stocks on the list. The clique in these two last-named operate independently and upon a different base from those in North Western, Rock Island, &c., and have apparently thought the time favorable for a new impulse; but there is nothing yet in the business outside of speculation to warrant the expectation of more than temporary success. Gross bank statements for banks which will attract buyers outside of Wall street and its vicinity, are many consider the movement premature; but speculators are seldom content to wait for the natural tide, and often give impulse to probabilities to create an artificial one. The commission houses are also waiting orders, and for orders, would generally be glad to have low prices that their customers may be induced to take at New York or elsewhere; but as rally just now would not accomplish the desired object. In the afternoon the market became stronger and better, the improvement from ⅛ to ⅜ extending to most of the leading stocks. The Vanderbilt clique participated in the advance, and were quite firm. The bears, having been allowed to cover their short stocks, are now in a good position to wait for the higher quotations, which the bulls seem inclined to establish.

—The following table, made up from disatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, on Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 2, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Del. Scrip	87	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	101
Mich. Southern					
Mich. Cent.	93	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
Lake Shore					
Ill. Cent.					
Cleve. & P.	106	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
C. & N. W.	79¾	79¾	79	79	79¾
Do pref'd	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Isl.	110¾	110¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Pitts. & F.	81	81	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do pref'd	81	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Ft. Wayne					
Chi. & Alt.	93½	92¾	92¾	92¾	93¼
Do pref'd					
Chi. & R. I.				116¼	
R., I. and P.				111¾	
Cl. Cent.				98	
Canton				66	
Tol. & W.	40¾			40	39¾
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42
Adams Ex.				57¾	
Wells F.				33¾	
American				33½	
U. S.					
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111	111

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92	91½	..	½
N. Y. Central scrip	92¼	92	..	¼
Erie	20¾	20¾	..	..
Reading	101¼	101	..	¼
Harlem	133¼	..	..	..
Illinois Central	135	135	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts	93¾	92½	..	¼
Cleve. and Pitts	106	106¾	¾	..
Northwestern	79	79	..	..
Do. preferred	88½	88½	..	..
Rock Island	110¾	111	¾	..
St. Paul	62	61¾	..	¼
Do. preferred	82½	81¾	..	¾
Wabash	52¾	52¾	..	..
Do. preferred	75	74	..	1
Fort Wayne	96¼	96¼	..	..
Ohio and Miss.	32¾	32¼	¼	..
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	..	..
Adams Express	57	57	..	..
Wells F.	34	34	..	..
American	33½	33½	..	..
U. S.				
Gold	111¾	111¾	111	111

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks.

Pennsylvania Central	58
Philadelphia and Erie	20½
Reading	101
Catawissa preferred	38½
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	15½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	53
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115½
Schuylkill Navigation	14
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	11

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced their regular semi-annual five per cent. dividend, and the stock is quoted above ex-dividend. It sold to-day at 58¾ flat.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY November 2, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily without any material change as relates to prices or the volume of sales, as a general thing being disposed to act cautiously, purchasing merely sufficient to meet their current wants. Trade being confined to its legitimate channels, speculations have not been indulged in for some time. The weather has been remarkably pleasant for the season, resembling May far more than November; but then it must be borne in mind in consideration that November is only in its infancy. There is no telling what may happen before the end. Pittsburg manufactures continue in active demand with liberal shipments both East and West, and plenty more waiting shipment. There is a fair stage of water, but on account of the Louisville Canal not having opened on the first of November, according to promise, it would be folly for boats to leave here until there was a certainty of getting through. Flour is firm with a steady demand; prices are unchanged, the leading brands are well supplied; the same may be said of the mills; trade was confined principally to the wants of the home market; the receipts since our last were 1,393 barrels. Bacon and provisions—the firmness we have previously noted continues; the stock in first hands is small and will soon be exhausted; the next question is, where can a fresh supply be obtained? the Western markets are pretty well exhausted.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two months. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,155	5,705	11,860
Apples, bbls	4,391	6,267	10,658
Cheese, lbs	1,466	938	2,404
Corn, sacks	2,985	2,124	5,109
Wheat, sacks	4,975	2,737	7,712
Barley, sacks	8,509	3,678	10,187
Rye, sacks	680	469	1,149
Oats, sacks	6,471	6,474	12,945
Butter, pkgs	189	256	445
Bacon, tierces	139	98	237
Dried beef, tierces	13	22	35

The following are the receipts for the past two months:

	Sept.	October.	Total.
Flour, bbls	14,889	27,859	42,748
Apples, bbls	21,739	24,004	45,743
Cheese, boxes	4,934	5,250	10,184
Corn, sacks	9,526	11,725	21,251
Wheat, sacks	14,707	17,736	32,443
Barley, sacks	10,057	18,265	28,403
Rye, sacks	1,831	2,803	4,654
Oats, sacks	16,699	25,352	42,919
Butter, packages	475	943	1,418
Bacon, tierces	801	677	1,478
Dried beef, tierces	68	76	144
Bacon, pieces	2,593	5,500	8,093

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, with a fair supply and demand for most descriptions. The current rates were: Pearls, Potash 7@7½c; Soda ash, common, 3½ @ cwt., 3¾ ⅌ lb; refined $5 ⅌ cwt., 5¼ @6 ⅌ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 65 to 70c ⅌ gallon.

APPLES—There was no falling off in the demand. The activity was the center of the day among dealers. The receipts were 761 bbls. We can report sales of fair to medium at $2 50@2 87; choice to fancy $3 25@3 50.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing. Since our last 96 packages were received; prices are weak, with a declining tendency. We note sales of prime to choice at 30@32c; fair to medium at 25 @28c; common and inferior lots were very dull.

BROOM CORN—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 4½@6½c per ⅌, extreme rates.

CHEESE—The supply is fully up to the demand, and sales are regular at 15½@16c ⅌ lb for new Western Reserve factory.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@ 10c ⅌ lb.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one, having undergone no material alteration. Dealers, as a general thing, have confined their purchases to lots merely to supply their present wants, holders refusing to make concessions on standard brands. The receipts since our last were 1,393 bbls. The current store rates were as follows: Western flours: Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in bags; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, $7 00 for bakers to $8 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5¼c ⅌ lb; No. 3 9½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ⅌ barrel, $5 25@5 50; half barrels $2 75@3 00.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good demand. The receipts were 938 pounds in boxes. We are reported sales of Western Reserve at 14½@15c; factory Ohio 15@15½c; Goshen Ohio 15@15½c; New York 15@15½c.

TURNIPS—The market contains a good supply, with a fair trade demand, at 60@65c ⅌ bu.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10¼c ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The market is regular and quiet at 3@ 3½c ⅌ lb.

LIME—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ⅌ bush; Eastern at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

CORNMEAL—The market was quiet with more sellers than buyers at 90@95c.

GINSENG—The root was steady, with a good trade demand. Eastern dispatches report sugars firmer in consequence. Our quotations reported unchanged. The current rates were as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22½c ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13½c; C yellow 12¾@13c; fair Rico, 12½c; fair and 12c for choice.

HAY AND STRAW—Timothy 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11½c; Havana, in bales, 11½@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ⅌ lb.

SYRUP—Sales New Orleans at 90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 60, 50 @55c ⅌ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c ⅌ gallon; Porto Rico 70@80c; New Orleans molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ⅌ gallon.

MILL FEED—Market steady with a good trade demand. Bran $16 00@16 50 ⅌ cwt, middlings $16@16 50, seconds $15 50@16 00.

POULTRY—In good demand; sales spring chickens by the coop at 50@55c; old fowls 40@ 45c. By the single bird sales were regular from 60@65c ⅌ bushel; Seneca turkeys, $1 10; sales of Jersey at $1 75@1 90 ⅌ barrel.

CANADA OIL—Continues weak with a declining tendency. Sales of standard brands of white at 22@22½c; pea gallon.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan's Sons six dozen for $6 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case, other brands sold at $8 00@7 00 ⅌ case.

CIDER—The receipts have increased and so has the demand; sales were made at a wide range of prices, viz: $6 00@8 00@10 00 ⅌ bbl.

SEEDS—Dull and very little doing. Flaxseed sold in a jobbing way at $2 12 ⅌ bushel. Other kinds are too unsettled to quote correctly.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is fully up to the demand, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Sales Barrells at $7@7 25; Eastern Cultivated $12@13 per barrel.

BEANS—The falling off in the receipts have improved the demand, holders are asking a slight advance with sales at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bush as per quality and condition.

HOMINY—The receipts are increasing. We can report small sales at $6 00 ⅌ bbl.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4@4½c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No 1 extra reported at $1 18@1 18; No 2 at 83@85c ⅌ gallon.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $1 25 ⅌ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ⅌ barrel.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 60. Tubs, No. 1, $11 50; No. 3, $9 50. Washboards, $3 00.

BACON AND PROVISION—We can report a firm market with limited supply in the market to operate with. The following have been the current rates for several days. Shoulders 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17¼c. 18@ 18½c; short ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, patna, 19½c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $27 50 ⅌ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c. Sales of Beef tongues at $8 ⅌ dozen. Hog tongues $1 00 ⅌ dozen.

LARD—Remains steady; sales in tierces at 16½c; do in pack 17½c; 32s packs at 19c; 5 lb do 19c; kegs 18c; buckets 18½c; country lard at lower prices.

LIME In fair demand; we note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 21@24c ⅌ lb for new crop.

HAY—We have no change to notice. The demand was fair and sales were regular from wagon at $12 00@16 00@19 00 per ton; baled sold at the landing at $16 00@18 00 per ton.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ⅌ ton by the car load.

GRAIN—The market since our last was steady, but not very active, still, taken as a whole a fair business was transacted. The receipts were: Oats, 920 sacks; rye, 134 sacks; barley, 553 sacks; wheat, 1,509 sacks; corn, 1,273sacks. The current rates were: Wheat—The mills are paying the following prices: No 1 winter fair to choice $1 15@1 22, white $1 30@1 35, extreme rates. Oats remain steady; we note sales of 400 bushels prime at 46c; round lots would not bring over 80@83, as the demand is quite light. Corn—dull, without any particular new feature; we can report sales of 400 bushels new, a prime article from store at 65c, other lots were made at lower figures; old is held at 75@80c per bushel. Barley—dull; dealers being quite apart in their views. We quote nominally Pennsylvania and Ohio spring 85@90c; old 90@93; holders contend that their turn will soon come.

RICE—The market was steady sales Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 9½@9¾c; Rangoon 8½@9c.

OIL MEAL—$38@40 ⅌ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have advanced; sales at $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

PEACHES—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16@16c ⅌ pound.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; sales from store at the usual advance.

EGGS—The market was active, with plenty of purchasers at 28@30c ⅌ doz. Prices were governed altogether by the fancy trade.

VENISON—A few lots have made their appearance. The sales were made at a wide range as customers did not feel inclined to pay 50c ⅌ lb by the saddle. This may be termed "deer meat."

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8¼@8½c.

SOAP—In kegs for toilet, 9@10c; for household, 8c; soal soda, 3½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-⅌ cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ½-⅌ cans $3 25; 1 ⅌ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales of prime to choice at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@ 10c ⅌ lb.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one, having undergone no material alteration. Dealers, as a general thing, have confined their purchases to lots merely to supply their present wants, holders refusing to make concessions on standard brands. The receipts since our last were 1,393 bbls. The current store rates were as follows: Western flours: Standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in bags; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, $7 00 for bakers to $8 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we omit them.

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CIDER—The receipts have increased and so has the demand; sales were made at a wide range of prices, viz: $6 00@8 00@10 00 ⅌ bbl.

SEEDS—Dull and very little doing. Flaxseed sold in a jobbing way at $2 12 ⅌ bushel. Other kinds are too unsettled to quote correctly.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is fully up to the demand, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Sales Barrells at $7@7 25; Eastern Cultivated $12@13 per barrel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Deliveries are more numerous and prices are unchanged with sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Items to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

WHISKY—There has been no change in price since the late advance, and dealers report an active trade at following figures: Rye whisky 96c; proof $1 05; high wines 93c. Rye whisky $1 75 to $6 00 according to age and quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, November 3, 1870. }

The market yesterday was a shade firmer, and holders were asking an advance. This produced a quiet market. There were scarcely any transactions. The bottom in oil appears to have been reached, the advantage of the market being evidently on the side of the buyers.

CRUDE.

Nothing to note.

REFINED.

Dealers continue apart in their views. Buyers were offering the following figures, but holders were not disposed to accept: we can only report a single transaction. Quotations: spot 22½c; November 22¾c: December to February, 1871, was wanted at 22¾c; there were no sales.

SALES.

250 bbls, November.....22¾c

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, November 1.—The *Herald* says: There is little activity in the market to-day, and prices on upper Oil Creek unchanged. The feeling on the lower road is a little off, and the market in this vicinity is dull. There has been a few transactions at $2 85, and $3 00 was offered on lower road, with sellers at $3 02½, $3 05, $3 10 and $3 15 for gravity. On upper road $2 90 was quoted, but no sales have been reported; a settlement of 3,000 bbls B. O. all year was made on upper creek at $3 00, and difference paid. We quote the following sales:

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	2 95
500 bbls upper creek	2 95
500 bbls upper creek	2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 90
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 90
500 bbls upper creek	2 90
500 bbls upper creek	2 90
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 05
500 bbls lower creek	3 05
500 bbls lower creek	3 02½
500 bbls lower creek	3 02½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 05
1,000 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 15
500 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 10
3,000 bbls, upper creek B. O., all year	3 00

OIL CITY, November 2.—Market quiet at $3 05 for Lower Creek; 40 gravity 10c bbls better. Oil City delivery 30c higher for each.

HORSEVILLE, November 2.—Market quiet; offering $3 05; asking $3 10.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 2.—Market quiet, with some inquiry for futures and light lots at $3 10@3 15.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Market steady at 22¾c; S. W. 22¾c. Crude 10½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 2.—Market quiet and firm at $2 90@2 95 for Upper creek.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 2, P. M.—Market steady and quiet. Refined, small demand; spot at 22¾c; first half November 22½ refined, spot and first half November 22¾; second half November and March at 23¾c; Philadelphia 23c.

OIL CITY, November 2.—Lower creek $3 00 @3 05; Oil City $3 15, gravity $3 50@3 55. Market quiet.

TITUSVILLE, November 2.—Market quiet and firm at $2 90@2 95 for Upper creek.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 2, P. M.—Market steady and quiet. Refined, small demand; spot at 22¾c; first half November 22½ refined, spot and first half November 22¾; second half November and March at 23¾c; Philadelphia 23c.

OIL CITY, November 2.—Lower creek $3

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE RESIGNATION.

Valuable results, it may be hoped, will flow from the resignation of Mr. Secretary Cox. Under the influence of long continued routine, of mere use and wont a spirit of slumber may so firmly possess the public mind as to render it impervious to the most earnest appeals, indifferent to the most vehement warnings. It may be that the feeling of apathetic security or indifference with which so many regard the condition of the civil service of this country, could have been disturbed by no less violent shock, by no less conspicuous exposure of the disgusting and deplorable intrigues by which the government of this great nation is liable to be controlled and degraded. In reference to the calamity brought upon the country by the enforced withdrawal of such a man as General Cox from its service at the present time there can hardly be much difference of opinion among reflecting people. A man of the most solid characteristics, most esteemed and respected where best known; thoroughly tried both in military and civil life, and in actual trial proved equal to the most difficult duties that could be imposed upon him; well educated, sensitively obedient to conscience and yet free from morbid scrupulosity, of sound judgment and keen practical sense, Mr. Cox is a distinguished member of the class upon whom the life of our democratic institutions depends. Convinced not only by report but by personal observation of the necessity of reform in the civil service, as a member of the Cabinet he at once applied himself to improve the department for which he was responsible. In other words, he performed his most obvious and most urgent duty. Long aware of the unsatisfactory and even infamous condition of the relations subsisting between the Government and the Indians of the frontier, influenced by fidelity to the Administration as well as by convictions of duty and by respect for the views of the better portion of the nation, he did his best in his official capacity to carry out the policy of decency and humanity towards the "nation's wards" the inauguration of which is not Gen. GRANT's least valid title to the praise of mankind. In saying so much concerning Mr. Cox as a man, and as a Government functionary, we say only what will be denied or questioned by nobody. And equally undeniable is the fact that this fidelity to duty and deference for the sentiments of the better portion of the nation have made his resignation unavoidable. As we have already said, it may with reason be anticipated that so alarming a triumph of evil over good, so startling a manifestation of the subjection of one of the highest departments of the government to the dictation of mere partisan managers, will not fail to produce a remedial reaction. The indignation provoked by the occurrence indicates the folly of despair. Hitherto people have been sceptical regarding the alleged influence in elevated quarters of certain veteran plotters. They may now doubt no longer, and we doubt as little that the nation, fairly awake to the truth of things, will not choose that the highest functionaries of the Government shall be compelled to submit their official conduct to the control of political managers whose aspirations are known to be inspired rather by avarice than ambition. Such schemers may degrade the politics of a single State, and make its Legislature a by-word and a shaking of the head; aiming at more extensive conquests they will surely fail.

To Secretary Cox the nation owes much for the highminded course which he has pursued, and by following generations it will be still more highly appreciated than by the present. In the estimation of honorable and thoughtful people, he occupies at this moment a position of honor and dignity which no mere caucus could confer.

> O well for him whose will is strong!
> He suffers, but he will not suffer long;
> He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong.
> * * * * * *
> But ill for him, who bettering not with time,
> Corrupts the strength of heaven-descended Will,
> And ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,
> Or seems-good venial fault,
> Recurring and suggesting still.

UNITARIAN CONVENTION.

The Unitarian Association or Convention which lately held its sessions in New York appears to have produced a very decided impression by the tenor of some of its debates as well as by the ability displayed in them. Not a few of the members were men somewhat distinguished in literature, if not in theology, while others of them are well known to the entire nation from their connection with the works of beneficence called for by the late war. In this manner Dr. BELLOWS, for instance, became famous in quarters whither his reputation as a preacher had never penetrated. Of course, he was prominent in the proceedings of the Assembly of the Unitarian clergy. In those proceedings there was an interesting revelation of the present condition of religious dogma within the sect. Having no symbol, or confession of faith, each preacher has felt at liberty to hold and to proclaim whatever doctrine pleased him, or seemed susceptible of reasonable proof. One consequence of this license has been that some preachers have convinced themselves that the religion of the New Testament is antiquated in fact inconsistent in important respects with the irresistibly true conclusions of cultivated reason in the present age. Christianity is too narrow a system for them, and they pretend to have discovered or developed a religion destined to become its substitute with all thinking people. The curiosity of the subject is that these audacious preachers, at least some of them, think themselves entitled to proclaim these new doctrines under Unitarian licensure, without forfeit of their recognition as members of the sect. The important act of the late Convention was the adoption of a brief declaration of doctrine by which adhesion to Christ and the Gospel are affirmed, and by which those who formally reject them are virtually excluded from the denomination. This measure will perhaps be regarded outside of the Unitarian body as a step towards the removal of the vagueness of its belief, and perhaps also, in connection with the circumstances of its adoption, as a recognition of the use of creeds and confessions. In the spirit with which the act was first opposed and then denounced, another curiosity of the subject was exhibited. Bigotry is often assumed to be the peculiar concomitant and characteristic of orthodoxy. But GIBBON, somewhere in his history of the Decline and Fall, describes VOLTAIRE as, "in his way an intolerant bigot." Indeed, infidel bigotry is very common, but it has not often been more strikingly or arrogantly displayed than by the radicals who felt themselves aggrieved by the act mentioned above, which was supported by most of the distinguished members of the Convention.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Public attention has been so taken up with the calamities of the French people at home that but little interest has been excited by the reports of insurrection in the French West Indies. And yet the memory of the "horrors of San Domingo," long vivid in this country and not yet extinct, may well awaken anxiety when the possibility of the recurrence of similar scenes is suggested. Some time ago, it was reported that the negroes in Martinique, when word reached them of the revolution in France, had massacred a number of the whites and burned some plantations. Fuller details of the insurrection are now known. Hearing of the capitulation of Sedan and of the fall of the Empire, the colored people of the eastern portion of Martinique issued a proclamation, in which they called upon the men of their race to rise and establish an independent republic like that of Hayti and San Domingo. The chiefs of the movement were an old negro planter and his nine sons, who had formerly gotten given the French authorities trouble by their political intrigues and activity. A number of sugar-mills and plantation buildings belonging to the whites were immediately burnt, and three or four persons who resisted the movement were put to death. As no sufficient military force was at once available, from three to four thousand insurgents were soon gathered around the leaders. These people were, however, seldom armed with any weapons better than pikes or knives such as are used in cutting sugar cane. A force, consisting of four hundred marines and six hundred volunteers, was sent into the parishes in revolt, who succeeded in killing about one hundred of the negroes and scattering the rest. The rebels are reported to have fled into the north of the island, where the blacks are very numerous, and where they are believed to have been strongly reinforced. Though, at last accounts, it was hoped that there was sufficient military strength in the island to suppress the revolt, great alarm prevailed among the French people. Should the insurrection extend into the South and West, the worst results are feared. Still it is to be hoped that, even in the midst of rebellion, the colored people will be influenced by recollections of the policy of justice, of which they have enjoyed the advantages. Not a year ago, M. SIMON, in the French Legislative Body, described the agreeable relations existing between the blacks and whites in the island, and told how the latter had petitioned for the bestowal of the right of suffrage upon their former slaves. In the instance of San Domingo, the negroes could remember only cruelty and injustice. In particular, after having been emancipated by the Republic, they were condemned again to slavery by the Empire.

A few readers may not remember that the island of Martinique is about forty-five miles long and from twelve to fifteen broad, very fertile, producing coffee, indigo, cocoa, etc. Fort Royal, the seat of government, has eleven thousand inhabitants, and St. Pierre is the principal port, with twenty-seven thousand. Entire population of the island about 100,000.

WHAT DID IT?

The Republican papers in Western Pennsylvania are freeing their minds as to the causes of the unsuspected defeat of the party in this strong hold. They do not differ much as to the leading causes. In a majority of instances the conclusion is that the party are sick of supporting small men having no hold on the popular heart, and whose nominations are frequently obtained corruptly in the interest of leaders in whom the people no longer confide. Unwise appointments, for which the Representatives are held responsible, are frequently referred to as among the causes—showing that the spoils are expensive to the party and the source of corruption. Local schisms are sometimes referred to as working the mischief, as in Huntingdon county, whereby Mr. MORRELL, in the Seventeenth District, was defeated. But the principal reason, the verdict appears to be, is the disgust of the people for "machine" politics which grind out small men who run the party for private gain. This view of the question is entertained by the Erie *Dispatch*, which paper, notwithstanding its censure of the COMMERCIAL, at times, comes squarely upon our ground, and in a measure atones for its sins in this respect by making the following candid confession, which expresses pretty fully the general view of the Republican papers of this part of the State which have spoken at all on the subject:

> "We believe that every straight Republican ticket nominated in Erie county in October last this fall was opposed wholly or in part by some faction in the party. The fault complained of was not confined to Erie county. There was not a county in this section of the State in which the Republican party suffered either by the fact that unworthy men were on the ticket, for because Republicans who were not on the ticket showed themselves unworthy by opposing it out of spite. In some localities, these factions represented rival pretensions for high offices; in others corrupting combinations for the management of local affairs. Everywhere the evil showed the same general character: *the party suffered from factions which were actuated by purposes at variance with its usefulness and welfare.* Sometimes, these factions injured us by putting up weak or rotten sticks for candidates; *oftener they hurt us by refusing to form a hand to put and take off when the party had elected it. With rare exceptions, the Republican defeats in this section of the State are directly ascribable to the personal weakness of our nominees, or the interference and treachery of disappointed party managers.*
>
> "In almost every case, therefore, where the Democrat's nominated *a good man against a mere party trickster they elected him.* This lesson ought to be worth all we pay for it. The Republican party cannot be driven to vote for men when there are strong personal reasons for voting against them. *The superstition, the blind following of the party is not like that of the Democracy.* It is not composed of plastic material. *It is not the party of Mr. Seward, Cameron nor of Mr. John Covode nor of any other man.* It is eclectic, a conglomerate, in which no one party—the party of the better time,—with individualities of its own and disposed to seek every one consistent with its general objects for relieving itself from the terrors of mere Machine organization.
>
> "*The superstition of politicians that they can coerce it rank and file to follow in mass after anybody who wears the Republican uniform, must be well be dispelled.* The strength of the Republican organization is made to depend upon its thinking, and of newspapers which keep their ears to the ground and their eyes open when they want to. These men do not care a cent's worth for party pap and patronage when they have eaten it. Not for the favor of wire pullers, however imperial. *They want men able by educational experience and integrity, to represent the people honestly and intelligently.* They do not take a hand in the preliminary work of the party as actively as they ought, but when they come to the polls, the rallying cries of the party will never persuade them to support bad men, merely because they are Republicans. Will the leaders in Western Pennsylvania who have made such poor work of it in the fall, study the temper of the times more closely and learn that money, locality, past services or particular views on the tariff or the influence of corporations, will not make up for a candidate's lack of character or brains?

SECRETARY COX.

The correspondence relative to the resignation of Secretary Cox—it would be strictly proper to say his expulsion—from the Interior Department, herewith given, fully sustains the original reports touching the causes which have deprived the country of so able and incorruptible an officer of the government, and prove the denials subsequently put forth, with the view no doubt to allay the indignation which was finding expression in all parts of the country, were sheer inventions.

It is a lamentable chapter in the history of the country; and it is not too much to say, that for his part in it Secretary Cox should wish to change place with no one. He can feel sure of the support, not only of the great Republican party, but of thoughful men without party distinction.

It is impossible longer to deny that Secretary Cox was driven out of the Cabinet by CAMERON, CHANDLER & Co. They could not have succeeded, however, had not the President yielded himself up to their direction, and permitted them to obtain complete ascendancy over him. That their influence has been exerted for evil, and that the President has committed a grave mistake, few whose opinion is worth a straw will pretend to deny. That he himself is now aware of it is altogether probable—indeed the efforts that have been made to mislead the public mind as to the true reasons for the Secretary's resignation plainly indicate this. All concerned in the business, excepting Secretary Cox, have abundant reason for wishing to efface the record, impose eternal silence and draw the veil of oblivion over the entire transaction.

The letters of Secretary Cox bring him conspicuously before the country as the champion of a great principle which should be incorporated into the Republican creed, and which will yet be, in spite of the opposition which it has encountered in this correspondence, and from those whose influence has prevailed with the President, but who cannot sustain him before the country. Though the President has for the moment been led into giving his countenance and support to those who resist reform in the Civil Service for which Secretary Cox has taken a noble stand, and who seek to transform the Government into a political machine and would run the administration for corrupt purposes, it is sincerely to be hoped that he will yet be found acting consistently with his professions, giving the weight of his great influence in support of the arguments with which Secretary Cox so resolutely maintained his position, and which have the approval of a vast majority of all who have at heart the welfare of the nation.

EMBARRASSMENT OF THE POPE.

It is widely believed, and no doubt with reason, that the Pope has been rendered very unhappy by the Italian occupation of Rome. There is nothing in the character or in the best known acts of His Holiness to make it improbable that he fully believes in the divine warrant by which he held his temporal estates. Doubtless the celebrated epistle addressed by the Apostle PETER to King PEPPIN is, in his estimation, a genuine and authentic document, written by the Apostle with his own hand and making an appeal to be regarded under penalties the most frightful which it is possible for mortal man to imagine, and which only an immortal soul can pay by endurance. In the letter which PIUS IX addressed to General KANZLER on the evening before the King's troops entered the city, the act about to be consummated is characterized as "a great sacrilege and the most enormous injustice, without provocation, without even the appearance of motive." Besides the distressing sense of injury by which the old man may be supposed to be oppressed both in his personal and official character, the unsatisfactory condition of the papal finances is a heavy burden to bear. While the Italian occupation may afford a motive for his withdrawing from Rome, it is alleged that his debts make it inconsistent with honor for him to do so. When urged by influential persons to seek refuge somewhere remote from the scene of his humiliation, he is reported as saying that "retaining the dignity of Bishop of Rome, he may not abandon his diocese." It is, however, very generally believed that it is the financial question more than anything else which keeps him in the Eternal City. Immediately before the entry of the Italian troops, PIUS IX. borrowed four millions of francs from the public treasury, giving his own signature as security. Further, it is alleged that he afterwards accepted 250,000 francs to pay his current expenses. Now, the pay of the Swiss Guard falls due in the course of the present month, while no part of the expenses of last month has yet been paid. Thus financially embarrassed, politicians believe that the Holy Father is willing to extricate himself from his difficulties even at the price of a compromise with the King of Italy. This view of the subject we have met with in a newspaper edited by a Roman Catholic and of which the circulation is chiefly confined to members of the Catholic sect. However, even if His Holiness were quite free from pecuniary embarrassment, it does not seem likely that, under present circumstances, he would forsake the city for so many centuries the seat of the church of which he is head. If Europe were at peace, and the Catholic powers in the enjoyment of their pristine vigor, the sudden retirement of the Holy Father from Rome in grief and indignation, caused by the invasion of the States of the Church, or by insults offered to his person, would be followed by a marshalling of Catholic hosts for his relief, the mere sound of which would make the Italians tremble in their shoes. No such results would follow the step to-day. Evidently the shrewd Cardinals about the Pope see clearly that the most expedient course for him to take is to make the most favorable terms possible with VICTOR EMANUEL. He is a good Catholic, who is perfectly willing to guarantee the independence of the Head of the Church in a corner of Rome. By deserting the city so long identified with papal dominion over the Church, the Holy See would gain nothing while it would lose much.

HON. DANIEL J. MORRELL.

We have heretofore expressed our regret that the services of a public man so able and useful as the Hon. DANIEL J. MORRELL should be lost to the State and nation at this period, for even a short time. The failure of the Seventeenth District to return him as a Representative to Congress was owing entirely to local divisions in the Republican party in the county of Huntingdon, for which he was in no way responsible but which injuriously affected the whole ticket in that county. Notwithstanding the report which has reached us that his personal interests and inclinations are against his return to public life, we cannot look upon his retirement as other than temporary. In the present dearth of statesmen Pennsylvania can ill afford to spare from her service men, who by commanding abilities, sound political principles and elevated personal character add a practical knowledge of her interests, and an industry and zeal in the public service ever on the alert. To this class belongs Hon. DANIEL J. MORRELL, and without disparagement of the merits and services of other public men of the State, we place him in the foremost rank. The Republican party has claims on Mr. MORRELL and we hope it will enforce them.

GEN. GRANT is presumed to be bestowing some thought on his next message and the recommendations he will make. There is one topic on which men of reflection in general are bestowing considerable thought, in the hope that it will receive from the President the attention which its importance demands, and secure for it a favorable recommendation to Congress. We refer to the reforms which are needed in the Civil Service. The present system of appointments, especially as regards the minor offices, is pernicious, inasmuch as party services instead of character and ability, in a great majority of instances, constitute the standard of qualification. The result is necessarily the infusion of incompetency and unfaithfulness into the public service. No man in his senses would ever think of adopting such a rule in the management of his individual concerns, and the result in both instances must be the same. Nor can any business, individual or national, be otherwise than unfavorably affected by the frequent and summary changes incident to our present system. Fitness and employment as long as the standard is lived up to should be the only rule. It is what the country desires to see established, and by making it a measure of the administration, Gen. GRANT would increase his strength immensely with the people. It is but natural that the country should expect a strong recommendation from him in his next message. Something like the firmness and energy with which the pledges relating to the collection and disbursement of the revenue have been redeemed, thrown into this labor of Reform, could not fail of speedy and marked results. With the feeling that is abroad we have great hopes that, with or without this recommendation from the President, Congress will take decided action, and give us a law embodying at least the principle features of the JENCKES bill.

GOV. HOFFMAN, of New York, in his play for the Presidential stakes, has enlisted an influence which, however it may assist him in the State election which takes place one week from to-day, is not likely to prove advantageous in operations on a more extended scale. We refer to FISK, of Erie notoriety, who has undertaken to "put through" the Governor, in payment for the service His Excellency did the Erie managers in signing the iniquitous bill establishing them perpetually in office—after the fashion of the bill which was "whirled through" the Pennsylvania Legislature for the benefit of the Fort Wayne Directors. The coalition between the HOFFMANS and Erie managers brings together men of about equal morality. The Erieites may gain something in the use they will have of the Governor and the influence they will acquire through him over the Legislature; and the Governor may reap some temporary benefit locally, but out of the State he will find FISK-Erie a heavy load to carry. We are aware that the railway influence will hereafter play even a greater part than heretofore in politics; but the attempt of Gov. HOFFMAN to place Erie in the lead, with the view of elevating himself into the Presidency, will prove a short-sighted piece of policy. The other great Railroads would be no more disposed to see FISK potential at the White House than the country at large.

Though Americans in general do not take a profound interest in the genealogy of European kings, in fact find such registers the dryest of reading, yet it is likely that many wish to know somewhat concerning the pedigree of the personage who has been nominated as a candidate for the throne of Spain. Even republicans may attach some importance to ancestry. Though it might be difficult to find many people in this democratic country, who would agree with that aristocratic gentleman, Sir MULBERRY HAWK, and say that there is "nothing like blood," it would be easy to find many who, having paid some attention to live stock, recognize the transmission of character in families. The father of the candidate is VICTOR EMANUEL, whose given appellation *Re Galantuomo*, as some may need to be informed, means "a king who is also a man of honor, or honest man." Were we preparing a speech to be delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, we should, of course, emphasize the respect due to the character by citing an obscure couplet from an English poet, "A wit's a feather and a chief's a rod; an honest man," &c. The mother of the candidate was a daughter of RAINER, Archduke of Austria. The name of the candidate is AMADEUS FERDINAND MARIA. He was born in 1845, and is therefore twenty-five years old. In 1867 he was married to MARIA VICTORIA CHARLOTTE HENRIETTA JANE, the daughter of Prince CHARLES EMMANUEL DAL POZZO DELLA CISTERNA. They have two children. He takes his title, Duke of Aosta, from the rich Valley of Aosta, celebrated for its pine forests, extensive mines and marble quarries. The valley was one of the first possessions acquired by the founders of the House of Savoy. With respect to character, the young Prince is said to sympathize in the liberal proclivities of his father, and like his brother, Prince HUMBERT, showed bravery in the war with Austria, in 1866. More fortunate than his brother, he was wounded in battle. Upon the whole, should he be elected King of Spain, his prospect of a quiet reign is not very bright.

THE Chicago *Tribune* and *Times*, leading journals of the Republican and Democratic parties, denounce the convention system in unqualified terms. The former says: "Thus this system of caucus and corruption has been propagating itself, gaining in impudence and rascality with every successful sale of the majority of votes to the highest bidder, from the date of its inauguration to the present day." The latter regards the convention system "the most prolific source of party corruption and degradation." Commenting on the above the *Republican* of the same city, refers to another phenomenon in our politics as follows:

> Now it is very questionable whether there is any "source of party corruption and degradation" more prolific, more conducive to "impudence and rascality" more assiduous than the party organ, whose mission it is to promote party cohesion, not so much through appeals to reason as by the cultivation of prejudice, and party organs, whose mission it is to convince, but continually to inflame. The party organ, when founded and conducted upon false pretenses, if it seeks the support and demands the confidence of the public, professing to be judge while its acts are continually those of an attorney, [that is, defending a client, not because, by those who want to know the truth, it is distrusted. Its influence for evil is a maximum; because it supplies the demands of those who prefer untruth. It is the party shyster, which keeps the party strikers and bummers in countenance, and presents to them the indictment. It is the banner under which they rally; the reserve upon which they rely to keep their rear protected; the advocate on whom they depend when moral distrust is excited by their perfor mances; the bribed magistrate, who whatever their offenses, pronounces their justification.

THE Media (Delaware county) *American*—a most excellent weekly journal—takes strong ground in favor of Constitutional Reform—rather reaffirms its former views on the subject. The *American* is no new advocate of a Constitutional Convention. Among the arguments it advances is the one drawn from experience relating to the State Treasuryship. Here, it says, is the source of the greatest evils. Year after year Legislatures have been corrupted, and will be as long as the Treasurer is chosen by the Legislature. On this point the *American* remarks as follows:

> "The Treasury fight which commenced in investigations last, will culminate this winter. The charges against Mackey, which were first made without that contest bearing more or less upon it, and the man who had the courage to fight the ring, have been the victims of continued abuse—the stand of an earnest man in a corrupt community—was made to fail either before the nominating conventions or at the election. More than the usual importance was attached to the contest by the knowing ones because of the near approach of the time for a State and United States Senator—an election to come after the Treasurership really is not quite decided now. The power which struck down our aged and venerated Stevens—who possessed the first claims of the Republican party and of the people—is in better condition now than before to defy and defy the public will, just as will soon be made manifest. The power which conveyed the positive instructions in behalf of CURTIN to their purposes and to his man, is in better condition if, as promised, it secured the control of the Legislature. Further, it is wrong that any interest or faction or party should have the control of the Treasurership, made of electing a State Treasurer by constitutional amendment, and by the same process direct the management of the State funds."

MR. GREELEY says he is in favor of removing the National Capital to New York city, because "it should be surrounded by a dense, intelligent and spirited population readily rallied by myriads to the defense of the National archives and treasure." We have seen a good many things from Mr. GREELEY's pen touching the "population" of New York, which would make us cautious about depending upon it to protect the "treasure" of the nation or anything else valuable. While we do remember that the city responded with spirit when the National Capital was first assailed, we do not forget that at the moment of its greatest peril, a "dense" mob undertook to burn down the city to assist the enemies of the nation to destroy it as well as the Capital. It only needs to be added that at the moment Mr. GREELEY was writing his letter, the Government was moving troops from distant parts of the country to enforce the laws, and insure to the citizens of New York the right to vote. Mr. GREELEY's confidence to demands in making which Mr. GREELEY has been one of the most earnest!

It is denied, on what appears to be competent authority, that the President ever had any thought of appointing Mr. CRESWELL to fill the English Mission, consequently there was no reason for reporting that Mr. FORNEY would go into the Cabinet in Mr. CRESWELL's place. The report was doubtless one of those devices peculiar to the tactics of certain leaders who first "plant" and then "work up" an idea. Throwing out a suggestion to see how it takes is an old dodge of political managers. Mr. CAMERON is committed to the purpose of getting Mr. FORNEY into the Cabinet—but a place is first to be made for him. The English Mission is virtually vacant, and Mr. CRESWELL's appointment would create the desired vacancy in the Cabinet. These things accomplished, Mr. CAMERON could hope to have a good deal of political power exerted to re-elect him to the United States Senate. This would dislodge the good arrangement for Mr. CAMERON. But how would it be with the administration?

THE surrender by BAZAINE of Metz and the last regular French army, amounting to more than one hundred thousand men, is the latest of the series of great disasters to the French nation. To the Frenchman least disposed to acknowledge the logic of events, this surrender must be proof of the utter hopelessness of the French cause. There is nothing in the situation or affairs in and around Paris to avert the conclusion that France is subjugated—at any rate, powerless to prevent the Prussians from executing any military purpose they may attempt. There is now positively no hope for France—nothing left for her but submission. The only question remaining is, what terms will be arranged to which she will be required to subscribe?

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THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation from Governor Geary.

In continuance of an honored State and National custom, and in devout acknowledgment of human dependence upon Almighty favor, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and praise, being the same day, and for the same ends and uses, set forth by his Excellency, the President of the United States, in his proclamation of the twenty-first instant.

Pennsylvania, unsurpassed in blessings, should not be surpassed by any in acknowledging her gratitude to God. Let us, then, as citizens of the Commonwealth, abstain, as far as possible, from our usual avocations on that day, and assemble at our respective places of worship, and let us there, and in the festivities of our assembled families at our cherished homes, reioice in the goodness of God, and render thanks to Him for His loving kindness and His abundant mercy toward us. Let our thanksgiving and praise find expression in facilitating the day in deeds of benevolence and charity, and in ministering to and alleviating the wants of the poor, the needy and the suffering, so that all may "rejoice and be exceeding glad." "To do good and to distribute, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

Let us invoke Divine favor upon our beloved State and nation, and pray that all who are called to administer their governments may be actuated by the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fifth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NO BETTER illustration of the extent of the corrupting influences of New York politics can be given than the facts which have occurred in the Court of General Sessions on Monday. Thomas Jackson was on trial for the murder of Archibald Douglass some months ago, in self-defence it is alleged, though his victim was running from him at the time. John Graham, who achieved a disagreeable notoriety in the McFarland trial by his actions while defending the murderer, appeared for the defense. He said "he was one of those that knew not his client, but then on the prisoner's affidavit, he moved that Recorder Hackett should not be permitted to preside on the trial. This extraordinary motion was based on Jackson's charge that Mayor Hall had a particular spite against him, and that the Recorder was the Mayor's relative and political associate, and would be influenced by him to the defendant's prejudice. It certainly indicates an extraordinary state of affairs that this charge should be made at all, especially when it is not true. It is a striking instance of the danger of mixing our judiciary system with politics, making its member dependent upon party tricksters for place. Recorder Hackett is doing a straight-forward, noble work against crime in New York, and when such slanders are aimed at a man of his character, what can be in store for honest men, whose integrity is less widely known?

The motion was immediately denied, and in the discussion upon it, Judge Bedford, who was also sitting in the case, called attention to the fact incident in illustration of the way things are managed in our greatest city. He stated that on a previous occasion, when a motion to quash the indictment against the same prisoner was made before him an attempt to influence his decision in favor of the accused was made by another politician—the member of Congress from that district, Mr. JOHN FOX.

Here then is the new mode for criminal lawyers: First, bring political influences to bear upon one judge in favor of your client, and if you fail in that, then upon the next, as well as charges against the next judge and jury that tries to bring him to justice. It's a neat scheme, that may yet be successfully practiced.

THE United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee on Thursday rendered an important decision against the power of a county or municipality in Wisconsin to issue orders as a bonus to a railroad. In 1867 the Fond du Lac County Supervisors, by a vote of a majority of two, issued its orders for $95,000, payable to the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad, and to be collected by a general tax. This was done in accordance with a provision in the Local Laws of the State for 1867, and payment was resisted on the ground that the law was void, because it authorized the taxation of one locality to *donate* to a *private* corporation, or to the stockholders of a private railroad corporation. The case was taken to the State Supreme Court, where the law was held to be constitutional. The court reaffirmed this opinion on a motion for rehearing, but holding that the question of taxation under the legislative act of the State, and the power to donate to a railroad corporation, was a *new* question, and a *different* question from that as to the power of municipal corporations to take stock in railroad companies, and to issue bonds in payment for such stock.

The United States Court held that it was a question under the constitution and laws of Wisconsin, and that it was bound to follow the State court. The Supreme Court decisions against the possibility of public aid for railroads are becoming so frequent that the time will soon come when the influence of bribery will be insignificant, because, by those who want to know the truth, it is distrusted. Its influence for evil is a maximum; because it supplies the demands of those who prefer untruth. It is the party shyster, which keeps the party strikers and bummers in countenance, and presents to them the indictment. It is the banner under which they rally; the reserve upon which they rely to keep their rear protected; the advocate on whom they depend when moral distrust is excited by their perfor mances; the bribed magistrate, who whatever their offenses, pronounces their justification.

THE Media (Delaware county) *American*—a most excellent weekly journal—takes strong ground in favor of Constitutional Reform—rather reaffirms its former views on the subject. The *American* is no new advocate of a Constitutional Convention. Among the arguments it advances is the one drawn from experience relating to the State Treasuryship. Here, it says, is the source of the greatest evils. Year after year Legislatures have been corrupted, and will be as long as the Treasurer is chosen by the Legislature. On this point the *American* remarks as follows:

> "The Treasury fight which commenced in investigations last, will culminate this winter. The charges against Mackey, which were first made without that contest bearing more or less upon it, and the man who had the courage to fight the ring, have been the victims of continued abuse—the stand of an earnest man in a corrupt community—was made to fail either before the nominating conventions or at the election. More than the usual importance was attached to the contest by the knowing ones because of the near approach of the time for a State and United States Senator—an election to come after the Treasurership really is not quite decided now. The power which struck down our aged and venerated Stevens—who possessed the first claims of the Republican party and of the people—is in better condition now than before to defy and defy the public will, just as will soon be made manifest. The power which conveyed the positive instructions in behalf of CURTIN to their purposes and to his man, is in better condition if, as promised, it secured the control of the Legislature. Further, it is wrong that any interest or faction or party should have the control of the Treasurership, made of electing a State Treasurer by constitutional amendment, and by the same process direct the management of the State funds."

MR. GREELEY says he is in favor of removing the National Capital to New York city, because "it should be surrounded by a dense, intelligent and spirited population readily rallied by myriads to the defense of the National archives and treasure." We have seen a good many things from Mr. GREELEY's pen touching the "population" of New York, which would make us cautious about depending upon it to protect the "treasure" of the nation or anything else valuable. While we do remember that the city responded with spirit when the National Capital was first assailed, we do not forget that at the moment of its greatest peril, a "dense" mob undertook to burn down the city to assist the enemies of the nation to destroy it as well as the Capital. It only needs to be added that at the moment Mr. GREELEY was writing his letter, the Government was moving troops from distant parts of the country to enforce the laws, and insure to the citizens of New York the right to vote. Mr. GREELEY's confidence to demands in making which Mr. GREELEY has been one of the most earnest!

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

AN AUTUMN HYMN.

BY DR. T. W. PARSONS.

Should Autumn's golden days depart
And never leave behind
A lesson to the grateful heart—
A harvest for the mind?

For Autumn and his golden days,
For all his goodly things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Dear God! who gav'st the kindly rain
On summer's drought to fall;
Thy sun and rain made strong the grain;
But Autumn ripened all.

For Autumn's glad and golden days,
For all his blessed things,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that Autumn brings.

Though Autumn suns more coldly shine,
Earth's glory is not lost;
Night bears the Pleiad's radiant sign;
Morn shows the silver frost.

And though his fields be bare and brown,
Old Autumn's praise we'll sing:
October's gold shall be his crown,
And Autumn shall be King!

Last year San Francisco exported 7,800,000 sacks of wheat, the most of it the product of California. In 1869 the wine product of the State was 4,000,000 gallons, and this year it will be about 7,000,000 gallons; and it is estimated that there are now $30,000,000 invested in growing wine in the State.

The Jewish residents, who are in New York city from different parts of the United States, continue their conference, and have considered the Hebrew Prayer-book a work based upon the principles of progressive Judaism, striking from the old prayer-book several words and word which might show that the God of Israel is not the God of Humanity, and not the God of the whole world. The Jewish part of the prayer-book is interlaced with German and English hymns and translations. They have addressed a memorial to the Governor of Indiana, asking him to use his Executive influence with the Legislature to have repealed the divorce laws as they now exist in that State, and to have proper laws substituted. Preliminaries were also taken for the establishment of a High School for the education of Jewish ministers.

A New Jersey paper tells how champagne is made from cider. A barrel of cider, casting say $6, will yield one hundred and twenty bottles of champagne, which, at say $5 per bottle, will sell for $570 by the addition of a little Rhine wine, alcohol, s